

France to seek Third World debt relief

PARIS (AP) — France will press for Third World debt relief at next week's summit of industrial powers, a senior French official said Friday. "The summit will be a chance for a 'seven-plus-one' discussion with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev to see where the USSR is and where it's going," said Anne Lauvergne, adviser to President Francois Mitterrand. Mr. Gorbachev has been invited to speak to the leaders of the seven industrial nations after their summit, and is expected to make a case for debt relief. "The USSR is helping the USSR to help itself on its road, at its pace," said Ms. Lauvergne, deputy secretary general of the Elysee Palace. But debt relief for developing countries and those with "intermediate economies" is at the top of France's agenda for the London summit, Ms. Lauvergne told reporters. She noted that underdeveloped countries were worried when the 1990 G-7 summit focused on Eastern Europe, and are now concerned that the 1991 meeting will be monopolized by talks on aid to the Soviet Union.

Volume 16 Number 4748



Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جordan Times يومية سياسية تصدر باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية

AMMAN SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1991, MUHARRAM 2, 1412

Protesters demand cancellation of 3rd world debt

LONDON (R) — Several hundred protesters marched through central London on Saturday demanding world leaders cancel debts owed to their nations by Third World countries. The Group of Seven (G7) summit of the world's seven most economically powerful nations begins in London on Monday. Carrying placards reading "robbing the poor to pay the rich," demonstrators protested against the treatment of poor nations that owe billions of pounds (dollars) to the G7 states. "We are staging this demonstration ... to protest at the G7's ruthless policies with regard to debtor countries," said Terry Conway, spokesman for the Cancel the Debt campaign. "The world has enough for everyone's need, but not for everyone's greed," said marcher Bruce Kent. British Prime Minister John Major was expected to propose reducing the debts of some countries by 66 per cent, but demonstrators said only a few countries would benefit and the plan would need the support of the International Monetary Fund. Environmentalists and other Third World lobbyists will hold a parallel "summit" next week, as they have done since 1984.

Moroccan dissident fails to arrive in Paris, held by Gabon

PARIS (R) — Moroccan dissident Abdelloumen Diouri failed to arrive in Paris as scheduled Saturday and his lawyer said he was being held prisoner in Gabon. Mr. Diouri, a resident of France for 17 years, was expelled to Gabon June 20 as he was about to publish a book entitled "Who Owns Morocco?", describing the personal fortune of King Hassan. He was expected back in Paris Saturday morning after a French court overruled the government's expulsion order this week, saying it did not prove its case. "But he was not on the plane," said Mr. Diouri's lawyer, Moudir Oussadik. "He telephoned his family and said Gabonese authorities were holding him, that they would release him only if the French government directly requests them to," Mr. Oussadik told Reuters. The French government has said it would appear to have the expulsion order upheld.

Saudi foreign minister arrives in Turkey

ANKARA (AP) — Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saudi Al Faisal arrived Saturday for an official visit to discuss the regional problems in the aftermath of the Gulf war. A foreign ministry official said, Prince Saudi and his Turkish counterpart would oversee preparations for an Islamic conference meeting of foreign ministers in Istanbul next month. Although Turkish newspapers speculated that Prince Saudi would bring a new package of aid to offset Turkey's economic losses from the Gulf war, there was no official confirmation about it. Turkey closed two Iraqi oil pipelines during the Gulf crisis and ceased trading with Iraq to comply with the U.N. embargo after the invasion of Kuwait. Ankara estimated its Gulf war losses to be around \$8 billion. Japan, Western Europe and Gulf states have pledged \$3.5 billion in special aid to Turkey to offset the economic losses. Saudi Arabia has already provided Turkey an aid of \$1.1 billion worth crude oil.

Italy: No attempt against Cossiga's life

ROME (R) — The Italian government said Saturday an investigation showed there was no attempt to assassinate President Francesco Cossiga in Hungary last week. Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti's office issued a statement which appeared to put to rest what Italian newspapers have called the "mystery of Budapest." It said Mr. Andreotti received a message from the Hungarian government saying Italian and Hungarian investigators had ruled out an assassination attempt. Traces of explosives were found during a routine security check at a cemetery where Mr. Cossiga last Sunday paid homage to Hungarians killed during the 1956 anti-communist uprising. Italian media, including state television, reported that police had thwarted an assassination attempt. Hungarian officials later said sniffer dogs had picked up traces of quarry explosives on a stone in the cemetery. Instead of picking where

Jordan has no political detainees — Sboul

Minister of interior promises to review cases of those convicted of security crimes

By Nermene Murad
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan does not have any political detainees except those convicted for security crimes that might have been related to political ideology, and the new government will reconsider the status of these cases with an eye to finding solutions which would not contradict with the country's security needs, Interior Minister Jawdat Sboul said Saturday.

In response to Amnesty International's annual report on Jordan and other Middle East countries which was released last week, Mr. Sboul said he could "confirm that we do not have a single political detainee in our prisons."

The minister, however, pointed out that there were less than 30 cases of convictions on crimes related to the country's security and that those convicted were currently serving their prison terms.

"We have the determination, as a new government, to look into the status of those serving their terms with a view to finding a solution without tampering with the foundations of the country's and citizens' security," Mr. Sboul told the Jordan Times.

In its annual report, Amnesty International maintained that "suspected government opponents continued to be imprisoned or detained in Bahrain, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and in Libya."

The report also said that "torture of ill-treatment was also reported in Jordan, Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco."

"I can stress without any reservation that even those convicted of crimes that would normally be condemned by all people are treated well and humanely," Mr. Sboul said.

"Such treatment no longer exists in our country at all," he added.

Mr. Sboul, who is governor of

Amman before joining the new government, said that international organisations concerned with the affairs of prisoners have visited prisons in the country and have come out with "positive impressions of their situation."

"If ill-treatment means that they have lost their freedom by being imprisoned then that is what prison is all about," the minister said.

Amnesty International, in its report on Jordan, is believed to have been referring to the detainees taken by Mr. Badran's government before it left office or by Mr. Maher Masi. The date of their release was June 19, the same day that Mr. Masi was sworn in, along with his cabinet, as prime minister.

At the time security sources told the Jordan Times that there was no evidence that the detained activists were the ones who issued or distributed the pamphlets which contained personal slander against then-Prime Minister Mudar Badran.

The eight detainees (two more were rounded up after the first six) were released just before Eid Al Adha for lack of sufficient evidence and their cases were not referred to the courts.

It was not clear whether the decision to release the detainees was taken by Mr. Badran's government before it left office or by Mr. Maher Masi. The date of their release was June 19, the same day that Mr. Masi was sworn in, along with his cabinet, as prime minister.

At the time the arrests sparked a debate among political activists and some Parliament members who argued that the detention of the group was in contravention with the spirit of the democratisation process.

The detainees allegedly belong



Jawdat Al Sboul
to the Jordanian Communist Party — "the Revolutionary Path," which is a breakaway faction of the Jordanian Communist Party.

The eight detainees (two more were rounded up after the first six) were released just before Eid Al Adha for lack of sufficient evidence and their cases were not referred to the courts.

It was not clear whether the decision to release the detainees was taken by Mr. Badran's government before it left office or by Mr. Maher Masi. The date of their release was June 19, the same day that Mr. Masi was sworn in, along with his cabinet, as prime minister.

At the time the arrests sparked a debate among political activists and some Parliament members who argued that the detention of the group was in contravention with the spirit of the democratisation process.

The five permanent members of the Security Council have given Iraq until July 25 to reveal all its nuclear secrets. U.S. officials said Washington has drawn up a list of military targets which will be attacked if Iraq does not comply.

Western diplomats in New York declined to say the U.N. demand was an ultimatum, but said the warning was unmistakable and demanded immediate cooperation.

"I have been asked to convey

certain questions to my government" about the nuclear issue, the Iraqi ambassador, Abdul Amir Al Anbari, told reporters after he was summoned by the ambassadors of the United States, Britain, China, France and the Soviet Union. He declined to elaborate.

Mr. Anbari said Iraq "already

has declared a complete and truthful picture and to say anything otherwise is wrong." Earlier, he called charges of Iraqi cheating "lies being spread by the Americans and their British for their purposes."

Britain's ambassador, Sir David Hannay, told reporters: "We don't issue ultimatums, but we did have some questions."

"The bottom line is that we are going to get rid of that nuclear weapons programme one way or another," Mr. Hannay told reporters Thursday night.

Western diplomats said they would decide later on a resolution.

Mr. Perricos said in Baghdad he had asked in writing for the list and expected to receive it late Saturday or early Sunday.

He said the earlier list, pro-

duced July 7 under the threat of U.S. air strikes and in the face of angry demands from the Security Council, lacked certain key information.

"It does not include the facilities where research, development, storage, use, installation, manufacturing of such equipment and (where) the production of such materials takes place."

Mr. Perricos, whose team is from the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), are working under the U.N. special commission which is supervising the scrapping of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction under the Gulf war ceasefire terms.

Mr. Perricos, whose team is from the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), are working under the U.N. special commission which is supervising the scrapping of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction under the Gulf war ceasefire terms.

The first list submitted in March concealed the fact that Iraq had a uranium enrichment

(Continued on page 5)

Jordan's human rights record faces 'traditional' probe

From Waleed Sadi in Geneva

"THE WORKING group set up by the U.N. Human Rights Committee (UNHRC) has finalised the list of questions that it is recommending that the committee take up in connection with the consideration of Jordan's second periodic report scheduled for examination July 17 and 18. As usual the list of questions purport to raise inquiries in connection with most of the articles of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

A swift glance at the line of questions being prepared for Jordan suggest that they are by and large, rather "routine," pretty much close to the kind of questions that are usually prepared for most of the reporting state parties.

What appears to be fatally wrong with the prepared list of questions is the absence of any signal that the committee is even remotely aware of the impact of the fundamental changes in Jordan's civil and political development ever since the re-introduction of parliamentary democracy in 1989. This omission could very well be attributed to the fact that Jordan's report under scrutiny did not highlight sufficiently enough the dramatic metaphors in the country's human rights record in recent months.

Instead of picking where

the new age and era have reached, the committee appears to be hooked on the traditional probing in a way unrelated to the level of democratic achievement that the Kingdom has been able to attain in the last few years. It is up to the Jordanian delegation to correct this perspective by playing up the dramatic evolution in the country's socio-economic development and progress. It is unfortunate that the Jordanian delegation will not include a member of parliament for this purpose. A presence of a parliamentary member in the Jordanian delegation would have gone a long way to buttress the country's claim of political progress.

Having said that, it is pertinent to point out the salient questions being prepared for Jordan.

The status of the covenant in Jordan's legislation. In particular the committee would want to know if the covenant can be invoked in a court of law.

Some of these questions could be further elaborated as the dialogue continues with the Jordanian side. At the end of the consideration the committee will make a summation of its position as to where the country is still in violation of the covenant with a view to encouraging the country to make the necessary changes in its laws and practices.

As stated before, few countries escape the perusal of the committee unscathed.

This 42nd session of the UNHRC is already dubbed as the Arab session in view of

Middle East News

Troops block entrances to Palestinian camps in South Lebanon

TYRE, Lebanon (R) — The army, accusing the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) of hiding heavy weapons, blocked roads into three Palestinian refugee camps in South Lebanon Saturday and demanded guerrillas surrender the arms.

Residents said tension was rising in Al Buss, Bourj Al Shemali and Rashidiyah camps after the army closed off all but one entrance to each with barbed wire and heaps of sand.

"Never before since we arrived in Lebanon in 1948 has a camp been surrounded by barbed wire," said a PLO official in Buss. "Even the Israeli army (which invaded in 1982) never did this."

The PLO said guerrillas in the three camps had surrendered their last heavy and medium weapons to the Lebanese army on Thursday as promised.

But a military spokesman said Saturday the PLO had failed to produce all such weapons in the Tyre region. The army demanded the rest be given up by Sunday.

Military sources said security was being tightened to stop guerrillas attacking Israeli forces in their "security zone," eight kilometres south of the southernmost camp, Rashidiyah.

The government wants to stop the attacks to give Israel no pretext to stay in South Lebanon.

Hundreds of troops pushed into the area of Tyre, 75

Kuwaiti property to be returned soon — U.N.

KUWAIT (R) — A U.N. envoy said Saturday his team was finalising arrangements to return Kuwaiti treasures taken by the Iraqis during their occupation of the emirate.

"We are finalising talks with the Iraqis and are in the process of arranging for the return of the Kuwaiti gold bars and museum pieces," U.N. envoy Richard Foran told Reuters.

Mr. Foran said the Iraqis had agreed to return the personal belongings of the emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, whose Basman Palace was overrun by the Iraqi army on Aug. 2 last year.

The U.N. envoy, charged with coordinating the return of stolen Kuwaiti property, met Kuwaiti officials Saturday to present them with a list of the items he had compiled in Baghdad.

Shipment of museum artefacts, gold bars and banknotes will start within the next two weeks, Mr. Foran said in a telephone interview.

"There is no hurdle in the way of returning the property, only the logistics have to be worked out," he said.

Three months after the end of

Students, teachers who went to Iraqi-run schools unwelcome — Kuwait

KUWAIT CITY (AP) — Kuwait's education minister said in an interview published Saturday that students who went to public schools run by the Iraqis during occupation will not be admitted next year.

All others, registered before the Aug. 2 invasion, are welcome regardless of nationality, Minister Suleiman Al Badri said.

"I told the newspaper Al Qabas that 4,070 ministry of education employees who worked during the occupation would not get their jobs back."

"We don't want to be unfair to anybody, but at the same time we have the right as Kuwaitis to clean our schools from any elements that used to salute the Iraqi flag and tread on the Kuwaiti, and say that life in Kuwait improved tremendously after the invasion," said Mr. Badri.

The announcement was widely seen as a further attempt to press-

Turkish police kill 11 extremists in raids

ISTANBUL (R) — Turkish police killed 11 members of the outlawed Dev-Sol (Revolutionary Left) group in raids on several Istanbul apartments early Saturday, the semi-official Anatolian news agency reported.

Dev-Sol is Turkey's deadliest urban guerrilla group. It has claimed responsibility for several street killings and more than 30 bombings this year.

It said three other extremists, one wounded, were captured in the gunbattles east of the southern part of Sidon and beaten them back into refugee camps in four days of battles last week.

Soldiers on the edge of Bourj Al Shemali camp arrested two Palestinians carrying pistols, security sources said. They said the men did not resist but argued they were inside camp limits.

PLO guerrillas are allowed to keep rifles and pistols inside the camps. The army has said it will not enter the camps for the moment and military sources said the demand that heavy weapons be surrendered by Sunday was not an ultimatum.

The PLO said in a statement that the Lebanese government had failed to cooperate by freeing all its detainees, allowing free movement and discussing Palestinian political and social rights.

President Elias Hrawi has asked the United States to press Israel to leave the 15-2-kilometre-deep "security zone" and a strip of territory running north to Jezzine, 20 kilometres east of Sidon.

Iraq said last Sunday that its troops would stay in Lebanon until all other foreign forces, including an estimated 40,000 Syrian soldiers, withdrew.

Thousands of local Kurds

blocked a main highway near the southeastern town of Cizre Saturday to protest the killing of a Kurdish politician and the police violence at his funeral.

About 4,000 people, including women and children, blocked the road 35 kilometres west of Cizre for two hours in the morning until Turkish security forces arrived.

Hundreds of trucks were backed up on the road, including 28 Italian trucks on their way from northern Iraq, where they form part of the multinational force guarding Iraqi Kurds.

The protesters chanted "Long

Live Kurdish" and "We won't

forget our martyrs" before they dispersed peacefully.

Kurds protest killing

Thousands of local Kurds

blocked a main highway near the southeastern town of Cizre Saturday to protest the killing of a Kurdish politician and the police violence at his funeral.

About 4,000 people, including women and children, blocked the road 35 kilometres west of Cizre for two hours in the morning until Turkish security forces arrived.

Hundreds of trucks were backed up on the road, including 28 Italian trucks on their way from northern Iraq, where they form part of the multinational force guarding Iraqi Kurds.

The protesters chanted "Long

Live Kurdish" and "We won't

forget our martyrs" before they dispersed peacefully.

Kurds protest killing

Thousands of local Kurds

blocked a main highway near the southeastern town of Cizre Saturday to protest the killing of a Kurdish politician and the police violence at his funeral.

About 4,000 people, including women and children, blocked the road 35 kilometres west of Cizre for two hours in the morning until Turkish security forces arrived.

Hundreds of trucks were backed up on the road, including 28 Italian trucks on their way from northern Iraq, where they form part of the multinational force guarding Iraqi Kurds.

The protesters chanted "Long

Live Kurdish" and "We won't

forget our martyrs" before they dispersed peacefully.

Kurds protest killing

Thousands of local Kurds

blocked a main highway near the southeastern town of Cizre Saturday to protest the killing of a Kurdish politician and the police violence at his funeral.

About 4,000 people, including women and children, blocked the road 35 kilometres west of Cizre for two hours in the morning until Turkish security forces arrived.

Hundreds of trucks were backed up on the road, including 28 Italian trucks on their way from northern Iraq, where they form part of the multinational force guarding Iraqi Kurds.

The protesters chanted "Long

Live Kurdish" and "We won't

forget our martyrs" before they dispersed peacefully.

Kurds protest killing

Thousands of local Kurds

blocked a main highway near the southeastern town of Cizre Saturday to protest the killing of a Kurdish politician and the police violence at his funeral.

About 4,000 people, including women and children, blocked the road 35 kilometres west of Cizre for two hours in the morning until Turkish security forces arrived.

Hundreds of trucks were backed up on the road, including 28 Italian trucks on their way from northern Iraq, where they form part of the multinational force guarding Iraqi Kurds.

The protesters chanted "Long

Live Kurdish" and "We won't

forget our martyrs" before they dispersed peacefully.

Kurds protest killing

Thousands of local Kurds

blocked a main highway near the southeastern town of Cizre Saturday to protest the killing of a Kurdish politician and the police violence at his funeral.

About 4,000 people, including women and children, blocked the road 35 kilometres west of Cizre for two hours in the morning until Turkish security forces arrived.

Hundreds of trucks were backed up on the road, including 28 Italian trucks on their way from northern Iraq, where they form part of the multinational force guarding Iraqi Kurds.

The protesters chanted "Long

Live Kurdish" and "We won't

forget our martyrs" before they dispersed peacefully.

Kurds protest killing

Thousands of local Kurds

blocked a main highway near the southeastern town of Cizre Saturday to protest the killing of a Kurdish politician and the police violence at his funeral.

About 4,000 people, including women and children, blocked the road 35 kilometres west of Cizre for two hours in the morning until Turkish security forces arrived.

Hundreds of trucks were backed up on the road, including 28 Italian trucks on their way from northern Iraq, where they form part of the multinational force guarding Iraqi Kurds.

The protesters chanted "Long

Live Kurdish" and "We won't

forget our martyrs" before they dispersed peacefully.

Kurds protest killing

Thousands of local Kurds

blocked a main highway near the southeastern town of Cizre Saturday to protest the killing of a Kurdish politician and the police violence at his funeral.

About 4,000 people, including women and children, blocked the road 35 kilometres west of Cizre for two hours in the morning until Turkish security forces arrived.

Hundreds of trucks were backed up on the road, including 28 Italian trucks on their way from northern Iraq, where they form part of the multinational force guarding Iraqi Kurds.

The protesters chanted "Long

Live Kurdish" and "We won't

forget our martyrs" before they dispersed peacefully.

Kurds protest killing

Thousands of local Kurds

blocked a main highway near the southeastern town of Cizre Saturday to protest the killing of a Kurdish politician and the police violence at his funeral.

About 4,000 people, including women and children, blocked the road 35 kilometres west of Cizre for two hours in the morning until Turkish security forces arrived.

Hundreds of trucks were backed up on the road, including 28 Italian trucks on their way from northern Iraq, where they form part of the multinational force guarding Iraqi Kurds.

The protesters chanted "Long

Live Kurdish" and "We won't

forget our martyrs" before they dispersed peacefully.

Kurds protest killing

Thousands of local Kurds

blocked a main highway near the southeastern town of Cizre Saturday to protest the killing of a Kurdish politician and the police violence at his funeral.

About 4,000 people, including women and children, blocked the road 35 kilometres west of Cizre for two hours in the morning until Turkish security forces arrived.

Hundreds of trucks were backed up on the road, including 28 Italian trucks on their way from northern Iraq, where they form part of the multinational force guarding Iraqi Kurds.

The protesters chanted "Long

Live Kurdish" and "We won't

forget our martyrs" before they dispersed peacefully.

Kurds protest killing

Thousands of local Kurds

blocked a main highway near the southeastern town of Cizre Saturday to protest the killing of a Kurdish politician and the police violence at his funeral.

About 4,000 people, including women and children, blocked the road 35 kilometres west of Cizre for two hours in the morning until Turkish security forces arrived.

Hundreds of trucks were backed up on the road, including 28 Italian trucks on their way from northern Iraq, where they form part of the multinational force guarding Iraqi Kurds.

The protesters chanted "Long

Live Kurdish" and "We won't

forget our martyrs" before they dispersed peacefully.

Kurds protest killing

Thousands of local Kurds

blocked a main highway near the southeastern town of Cizre Saturday to protest the killing of a Kurdish politician and the police violence at his funeral.

About 4,000 people, including women and children, blocked the road 35 kilometres west of Cizre for two hours in the morning until Turkish security forces arrived.

Hundreds of trucks were backed up on the road, including 28 Italian trucks on their way from northern Iraq, where they form part of the multinational force guarding Iraqi Kurds.

The protesters chanted "Long

Live Kurdish" and "We won't

forget our martyrs" before they dispersed peacefully.

Kurds protest killing

Thousands of local Kurds

blocked a main highway near the southeastern town of Cizre Saturday to protest the killing of a Kurdish politician and the police violence at his funeral.

About 4,000 people, including women and children, blocked the road 35 kilometres west of Cizre for two hours in the morning until Turkish security forces arrived.

Hundreds of trucks were backed up on the road, including 28 Italian trucks on their way from northern Iraq, where they form part of the multinational force guarding Iraqi Kurds.

The protesters chanted "Long

Live Kurdish" and "We won't

forget our martyrs" before they dispersed peacefully.

Kurds protest killing

Thousands of local Kurds

blocked a main highway near the southeastern town of Cizre Saturday to protest the killing of a Kurdish politician and the police violence at his funeral.

About 4,000 people, including women and children, blocked the road 35 kilometres west of Cizre for two hours in the morning until Turkish security forces arrived.

Hundreds of trucks were backed up on the road, including 28 Italian trucks on their way from northern Iraq, where they form part of the multinational force guarding Iraqi Kurds.

The protesters chanted "Long

Live Kurdish" and "We won't

forget our martyrs" before they dispersed peacefully.

Kurds protest killing

Thousands of local Kurds

</

Gunfire deaths higher in 1990; government urges citizens to use caution in handling firearms

AMMAN (J.T.) — Records at the Criminal Investigation Department reveal that 312 cases of shots being fired occurred in 1990, against 224 in 1989, accounting for the death of 27 people and the injury of 211 others.

According to these records, 84 cases occurred during weddings, resulting in the death of four people and the injury of 35 others during 1990.

As of June 25, a total of 45 firing cases were recorded resulting in the death of two persons and the injury of 24 others in 1991. The last of these incidents occurred during a wedding earlier this month that resulted in the death of the bridegroom.

According to Brigadier Abdul Karim Tarawneh, the department director, the police plan to propose a new draft law imposing stricter penalties on people who use firearms without reason. Also to be introduced will be new

measures governing the possession of firearms so as to curtail the incidents in Jordan which, he said, are causing a large number of deaths and injuries to innocent people.

Brig. Tarawneh was quoted by Al-Dustour Arabic daily as saying that Jordanian citizens are allowed to possess firearms and the Public Security Department (PSD) normally offers them a licence for that, free of charge, provided the firearms are kept at home or are carried only during travel.

The PSD also offers licences to citizens wishing to carry their weapons outside the city boundaries provided they renew the licence annually for a fee, Brig. Tarawneh said.

"Like all other societies of the world, crimes in which firearms are used occur in Jordan, but the country remains free of organised crime," he said.

Arab-American scholar to write book on Jordan's foreign policy

By Nidal M. Ibrahim
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan's foreign policy is quite often a function of a variety of internal and external factors, not all of which the Kingdom has much control over, according to a leading American scholar, who is in the process of writing a book on the subject.

In the book, which will analyse the many facets that make up Jordanian foreign policy, Dr. Emile F. Sahlieh cites Jordan's geopolitical vulnerability, demographic makeup, position in the peace process and other factors as major determinants of its relations with other nations.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Dr. Sahlieh — an associate political science professor at the University of North Texas, U.S. — said Jordan's foreign policy is as much affected by as it affects the foreign policies of other states.

In Jordan to conduct interviews with various officials as research for his upcoming book, Dr. Sahlieh discussed the various aspects of his research, which is not expected to be published for another year or so. However, the Arab-American scholar, who was born in Jerusalem in 1945 and now makes his home in Denton, Texas, declined to discuss in detail the initial impressions he has formed from the interviews he has completed with leading Jordanian government leaders and intellectuals.

Among those interviewed by Dr. Sahlieh are the political adviser to the King, a former foreign minister, a former chief of the Royal Court, a former minister and other officials.

Describing the interviews with the officials, he said: "I'm very impressed by the people that I talked to. I think they are all very intelligent and are very much aware of what is going on in the outside world. They have a very sophisticated view of the world and of Jordanian foreign policy interests."

Jordan's lack of economic resources is a major determinant in how it conducts relations with other nations, Dr. Sahlieh said. Specifically, the lack of a major export base such as oil or crops places the Kingdom in a somewhat fragile position, he said.

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

Seminar to review ESCWA's work

AMMAN (Petra) — The executive secretary general of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), and the under secretary general of the U.N., Dr. Tamerl Abdul Jaber, will hold a press conference next Wednesday at the Plaza Hotel in Amman. Dr. Abdul Jaber will outline the general features of the present stage for ESCWA's work and will review the economic and social developments in the region and their impact on ESCWA's work in the coming period.

Community college students sit for exams

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 21,979 students from Jordan are currently taking the general comprehensive examinations for community college students. The examinations started Thursday. A total of 4,246 examination halls were allocated for students taking the examinations. Head of the Ministry of Education's Examinations Section, Mustafa Adwan said the theoretical part of the examinations would end on July 22, while the practical examination would start on July 25. Dr. Adwan added that correction of examination papers would begin on July 16. He said that five correction centres were established, including a centre in Irbid, which will be open for the first time.

King condoles Al Majali family

KARAK (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein, accompanied by Chief of the Royal Court Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker, Saturday went to Al Yarout village near here and visited Al Majali family to offer condolences on the death of the late Abdul Wahab Al Majali.

The late Mr. Majali, who died Thursday in Amman, was laid to rest in his home village Friday. The funeral was attended by the King's representative, Chief Chamberlain Prince Raad Ben Zeid, speaker and members of the Upper House of Parliament and deputies and representatives of various organisations.

The deceased had served in a number of prominent posts, including that of deputy prime minister, minister of education and as a member of Parliament.

Seminar urges Arab, Islamic cooperation to ensure socio-economic development

AMMAN (J.T.) — A three-day seminar on "Development from an Islamic perspective" ended in Amman Saturday with the participants issuing a set of recommendations that call on the Arab and Islamic nations to cooperate to ensure food security and provide proper means for socio-economic development.

"In light of the need to ensure the required resources for sustainable development in the Arab and Islamic worlds and in light of the formation of major world economic blocs, Islamic states should embark on a meaningful programme to better utilise their potentials and cooperate towards the fulfilment of the aspired goals," said a communiqué issued at the end of the meetings.

The seminar appealed to the concerned authorities in the Islamic World to develop appropriate financial tools facilitating the smooth flow of capital among Arab and Islamic states so as to contribute towards intrinsic development and curtail borrowing from foreign sources.

The seminar supported a call by OIC to establish a food security reserve so as to provide needy Islamic countries with food in times of need.

Referring to the debt issue, the seminar stressed the need for coordination among the Islamic states to find proper solutions for their debts and called on researchers, scientists and economists to help attain that goal.

The seminar called on Islamic countries to give due attention to

the development of the functions of Islamic banks and to establish a special Islamic Monetary Fund to operate in accordance with Islamic laws. Such a fund, the communiqué said, can assume the task of helping Islamic countries adjust their balances of payments and enable them to conduct a better evaluation of their financial systems.

The seminar also recommended the establishment of a special financial body to deal with zakat (alms to the poor) so that more money can be spent on less developed Muslim countries and needy Islamic societies.

It also called for reducing consumption at the government and individual levels and to enable Islamic societies to display social solidarity conducive to the creation of a strong and well-balanced World.

Referring to the youth, the seminar urged the concerned authorities to mobilise the young people's potentials to serve eco-

nomic development, aided by well-planned informational and educational programmes.

The seminar appealed to various educational and informational agencies in Islamic countries, including the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ISESCO), to help propagate Islamic methods in development.

The seminar urged Arab and Islamic countries to finance development projects in Arab lands under Israeli occupation with a view to further enhancing the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in confronting the Zionist occupation.

The seminar urged universities and higher institutions in the Arab and Islamic worlds to adopt Arabic as the main teaching language in the field of development from an Islamic perspective.

The three-day seminar was organised by the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al Bayt Foundation) in cooperation with ISESCO and the Islamic Development Bank.

Arab unity urged at Dawa symposium

TRIPOLI (Petra) — Jordan is participating in an Islamic symposium here organised by the Libya-based Dawa Society to mark 15 centuries, since the death of the Prophet Mohammad.

In the two-day session participants discuss nine working papers

Jordan celebrates new Hijra year

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputising for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Raef Naim attended Saturday a ceremony held by the ministry at Al Husseini Mosque in Amman on the occasion of the new Hijra year.

After the ceremony, which started by reciting Koranic verses, Mr. Naim delivered a speech reviewing Prophet Mohammad's journey from Mecca to Medina to escape persecution.

Another by-product of the Gulf war was the stark realisation that the United States, despite being the pre-eminent world power, could not carry out its policies without the help of an international coalition, Dr. Sahlieh said. Despite its military capabilities, the United States needed countries such as Germany and Japan to underwrite their buildup in the Middle East.

This, coupled with the more prominent role of the United Nations and its members, suggest a greater role for states such as Jordan and Japan in affecting international affairs and the way they perceive things, Dr. Sahlieh said.

Jordanian foreign policy is also sure to be affected by the recent democratisation process the country is undergoing, which will result in a more active parliament, Dr. Sahlieh said. "I'm sure there will be more debate about the foreign policy of Jordan," he said.

Other factors, which Dr. Sahlieh called "external factors," will also influence the Kingdom's foreign policy. Among these will be movements that affect the entire

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) is expected to finalise moves to transfer two of its gas turbines from south of Amman to Al Rishbeh gas fields near the border this month. Dr. Sahlieh said. Despite its military capabilities, the United States needed countries such as Germany and Japan to underwrite their buildup in the Middle East.

Another by-product of the Gulf war was the stark realisation that the United States, despite being the pre-eminent world power, could not carry out its policies without the help of an international coalition, Dr. Sahlieh said. Despite its military capabilities, the United States needed countries such as Germany and Japan to underwrite their buildup in the Middle East.

This, coupled with the more prominent role of the United Nations and its members, suggest a greater role for states such as Jordan and Japan in affecting international affairs and the way they perceive things, Dr. Sahlieh said.

Jordanian foreign policy is also sure to be affected by the recent democratisation process the country is undergoing, which will result in a more active parliament, Dr. Sahlieh said. "I'm sure there will be more debate about the foreign policy of Jordan," he said.

Other factors, which Dr. Sahlieh called "external factors," will also influence the Kingdom's foreign policy. Among these will be movements that affect the entire

'250 journalists were deliberately killed while on mission over the past two years'

IOJ, JPA discuss role of press

By Odeeb 'Odeeb
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A two-member team representing the International Organisation of Journalists (IOJ) is meeting Sunday with the President of the Jordanian Press Association (JPA) Hashem Khrisat and association board members to discuss matters related to the work of journalists worldwide.

Mazen Husseini, who is IOJ deputy secretary general, and Mahmoud Ali, who is in charge of the Arab desk at the Prague-based organisation, are also scheduled to meet Prime Minister Taher Masri and Foreign Minister Abdullah Ensour to discuss their organisation's role in promoting journalists' work worldwide.

At least 250 journalists were deliberately killed while working in a number of countries over the past two years, Mr. Husseini said.

The plight of journalists and the topics on the agenda of a general IOJ conference, which will be held in Sanaa, Yemen, in November, will be among the

topics for discussion during the team's week-long stay in Jordan. Both Mr. Husseini and Mr. Ali paid tribute to the governments of Yemen and Jordan for offering journalists facilities to carry out their duties.

Mr. Ali said that the organisation had recently sent a team to the occupied Arab territories and submitted a report to its headquarters condemning the repression of Arab journalists in occupied Palestine and the restrictions imposed on them and on foreign journalists by the Israeli authorities.

Mr. Husseini said that thousands of journalists, representing nearly one quarter million IOJ members, were expected to take part in the Sanaa meeting.

Amman gas turbines to be moved to Al Rishbeh

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) is expected to finalise moves to transfer two of its gas turbines from south of Amman to Al Rishbeh gas fields near the border this month. Dr. Sahlieh said. Despite its military capabilities, the United States needed countries such as Germany and Japan to underwrite their buildup in the Middle East.

The financial feasibility of piping Al Rishbeh gas to other points in Jordan has not been clearly established.

Senior JEA officials are visiting Italy with a view to closing a deal under which Italian expertise will be used for the re-siting of the generators.

It is not known whether an Italian company will be given an outright contract to move the turbines or Italian experts will be contracted by the JEA. The project will be partly financed by loans from Arab lending agencies over seven years.

"In at least two cases, the offer to transfer the turbines was more than the actual cost of the genera-

tors," said the source. The turbines are currently situated at Al Muqablin, south of Amman.

The financial feasibility of piping Al Rishbeh gas to other points in Jordan has not been clearly established.

Senior JEA officials are visiting Italy with a view to closing a deal under which Italian expertise will be used for the re-siting of the generators.

It is not known whether an Italian company will be given an outright contract to move the turbines or Italian experts will be contracted by the JEA. The project will be partly financed by loans from Arab lending agencies over seven years.

"In at least two cases, the offer to transfer the turbines was more than the actual cost of the genera-

tions bad said that the main gas deposits were in Iraqi territory," said an international expert familiar with the project at Al Rishbeh, which lies close to the Jordanian-Iraqi border.

The JEA is also contemplating a proposal to buy two additional 30-megawatt gas turbines, but a decision will be taken only after the two Amman generators are moved to Al Rishbeh.

The discovery of gas at Al Rishbeh has prompted the JEA to freeze a \$300 million project to expand production at the Aqaba Thermal Power Station, which has an installed capacity of 130 megawatts. "It is doubtful that the project will be revived soon," said a JEA source in January this year. "The entire focus is now shifted to make best use of Al Rishbeh gas."

1. اجهزة كمبيوتر متواقة مع اي بي اي
2. صيانة اجهزة الكمبيوتر.
3. تواقيع اجهزة كمبيوتر.
4. حزم برامج خاصة
5. حزم برامج متخصصة في مجالات عديدة

INTRODUCING THE
NINTENDO COMPATIBLE
FROM CRAZYBOY

- * GAME UNITS.
- * GAME CARTRIDGES.
- * WIRELESS JOYSTICKS.
- * GUNS.
- * FLYING 2000 JOYSTICKS.
- * 72/60 PIN CONVERTERS.
- * 60/72 PIN CONVERTERS.

80286, 80386 SX
80386, 80486

شركة سالم للأعمال الحرة «سالكو»

تلفون ٨١٦٦٣ ص.ب: ٩٧٧ ع.ل - عمان

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation.

Established 1975

جريدة عربية مستقلة يومية انجليزية نشرت في الأردن

Chairman of the Board of Directors:

MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Director General:

MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:

GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation,

University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171/6, 670141-4

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Faximile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Change is due

PRIME MINISTER Taher Masri's policy statement to Parliament on Thursday has received mixed reactions from the public and politicians. While some people would have liked it to have been stronger and inclusive of more specifics, others thought it was overambitious and the programmes outlined in it difficult to achieve.

In all cases, the statement was more or less typical of all new governments' statements, and traditional in that it identified problems and left much to be desired about actual and practical solutions.

Apart from its pledges to enhance democratisation, a process that is propelling itself will, the government's programme failed to present a new and comprehensive vision to solve the country's major political problems or economic ills. It even fell short of identifying state bureaucracy as the major obstacle to making progress in every aspect of the country's life. In education, for example, it set for itself a task whose accomplishment is difficult to foresee. If the government intends to fulfil the objective of providing all classrooms with computers within ten years, then it needs a budget that is nowhere to be found in government books.

In any event, traditional methods will not do. Although some might contend that the age of revolutions is over, only some sort of a visionary outlook could save us from our difficult problems. If we continue to be daunted by the task of reforming the public sector for tribal or other reasons, we will not see any reforms succeeding in any area, be it the economy, education, industry or whatever. Unless we divert funds from where they are squandered for no good reason at all to where they are most needed, the country will continue to suffer from inaction and decline. Our problems have generally been compounded by previous governments' failure to address basic issues like education and employment. The economy especially, health, tourism and industry will all function beautifully once the public sector is reformed and strengthened and education is taken more seriously. It is regrettable that despite the lessons learned, or unlearned, from the Gulf war, we still cling to Arab reconciliation, Arab aid and Arab markets for the export of Jordanian labour. These policies have proven futile even before the Gulf war.

At the Arab summit in Baghdad Jordan pleaded for Arab aid which did not materialise; should we now expect the situation to be better? Even on decentralisation, the government's statement was not very forthcoming. Instead, it talked about developing and strengthening existing legislation and improving the work of over-bureaucratic departments, like the Water Authority.

In sum, Thursday's statement can be described as neither revolutionary nor anything else. At best it keeps the tradition. Alas, traditional methods and means do not treat modern ills. Unless all wrong trends in all aspects of state life are reassessed, stopped and reversed, the decline will continue as governments come and go. The disease is not in people, ministers, or prime ministers. It is in inaction and empty rhetoric that have been snowballing for decades. Unless truly visionary and more fundamental changes are made, the status quo will remain.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

Al Ra'i daily focused attention on clear signs coming from Washington which, it said, is bent on weakening the Arab Nation's military power. It said that America's open decision to strike against Iraqi targets, its plans to station rapid deployment forces in Turkey and its call on the Arabs to offer concessions if they are to have peace with Israel are all clear indications of Washington's evil intentions harboured against the Arabs. Furthermore, the U.S. administration is not interested in implementing the international legitimacy with regard to the Palestine question and is openly exercising pressure on Syria to accept Washington's proposals concerning a settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict, the paper pointed out. America's threat to launch a new aggression against Iraq is clearly intended to destroy whatever remained of the Iraqi military power, at a time when the U.S. continues to supply Israel's arsenal with the latest mass destruction and conventional weapons, the paper added. These threats to the Arabs are coupled with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's intended proposal to European Community countries concerning trade so as to break the current Arab boycott of Israeli goods, the paper said. It said that these ominous signs leave the Arab countries face to face with only one option if they really intend to survive and that is to heal the rifts in their ranks and opt for real solidarity.

A columnist in Al Dustour daily Saturday focused attention on the new government's policy statement delivered to parliament by Prime Minister Taher Masri. Muzen Hammad said that the policy statement presented all that could be presented about the country's foreign and domestic policies. What else do those who advocate no confidence in the new government wish to hear, do they want a war government or a national government without national unity? asked the writer. This government he noted is clearly committed to the Constitution and the National Charter and it is maintaining and upholding Jordan's clear principles and policies with regard to the liberation of the usurped lands in Palestine has committed itself to deal with the questions of unemployment and the soaring cost of living as well as the national economy. He said that the government, faced with very meager resources, strained relations with the Arab countries, a weak Arab World and many other challenges, has no option but to present the ideas contained in the policy statement which the deputies heard from Mr. Masri Thursday. Those who oppose the new government, could not have expected from Mr. Masri to issue an ultimatum to Israel to withdraw from the occupied lands or declare that it intends to double the salaries of the government civil servants, the writer said.

Sunday's Economic Pulse

Arab development – problems and solutions

DURING the forties and fifties of this century, conventional wisdom among Arab thinkers had it that the Arab World was a single national entity, superficially divided by the colonial powers, and that it will be united in a federation or confederation as soon as it gained independence from those powers. The Arab League, established in 1945, was seen as a step in that direction.

Since then things gradually changed. With time the nations in the Arab World gathered strength and legitimacy. But all those states continued to behave and act as members in an overall Arab order, symbolised by the Arab League and its joint Arab institutions. The Arab World continued to be an indigenous region, sharing similar characteristics and development orientations, with deep and organic connections and a varying degree of cooperation within the framework of inter-Arab organisations, led by the annual Arab summit conference which became an institution.

The 1980 Arab summit conference held in Amman ushered in and put the foundation for the Arab Development Decade and adopted a plan to help the less developed Arab economies. The decade of the eighties did not bring about real development, it was later described as another lost decade in modern Arab history.

The failure of the Arab economic development plan, which was approved in Amman at the level of the heads of Arab states revealed that some major insurmountable problems and obstacles must have been there hindering joint Arab economic cooperation and development. Among those problems and obstacles, one can identify the following:

1. The uneven division of human and financial resources. Countries with huge oil wealth and low density of population preferred to raise the degree of cooperation among themselves and lower it with the other financially deprived countries.
2. The lack of political leadership at the pan-Arab level, after the defeat of 1967 at the hands of Israel and the death of Gamal

Abdul Nasser. Since then, and especially following the 1973/1974 oil boom, the centre of power shifted from Egypt. Financial power centred east in the Gulf states which could not exert any meaningful role of Arab leadership.

3. The Arab states were governed by three different economic and social regimes: One radical and socialist with public sector domination, such as Syria and Iraq; another traditional but also with public sector domination such as the Gulf states; and a liberal third with market economy orientation centred on the private sector, such as Jordan and Tunis. Egypt was in a transitional period.

Cooperation in trade became extremely difficult and the Arab common market was no more than an empty slogan. Inter-Arab trade declined to only 6.5 per cent of total Arab international trade.

For the first time, liberalisation of the Arab economies is becoming a unifying force. Practically all Arab countries are now in the process of privatisation resorting to market economy. The private sector may succeed where the public sector failed. Private sector businessmen will no doubt re-discover the virtues of a large Arab market and integrated economies. The failure of Arab economic cooperation in the last two decades may not be an indication of the trend in the near future.

Cooperation in the Arab World may take many forms. Direct financial aid may not be the best way to finance development. Arab economists should demonstrate more creativity in proposing new forms of cooperation.

Arabs may for instance have a central budget financed by all Arab countries in proportion to their ability, and allocated to finance inter-Arab projects irrespective of location, such as communication, housing, transport, food production, etc.

Project financing is not new, but it may be upgraded as a form of flow of Arab capital to feasible economic projects.

Joint projects and joint ventures were always there, but only on governmental level. The private sector may be encouraged to bring together the surpluses of Arab capital, labour, and natural resources to the best location to achieve optimum results.

Custom exemptions, as agreed upon in the past, proved to be counter productive. When exemptions were made, other administrative and technical restrictions were imposed, and the volume of inter-Arab trade declined instead.

The most successful exchange of a productive factor which was allowed to move almost freely across Arab borders was labour. Human capital moved to the areas that had surplus capital. Some method should be found to encourage Arab capital as well, to move in the opposite direction to areas with surplus land and labour. Capital is supposed to be more mobile than labour.

The nation-state's self-interest cannot be ignored. It should only demonstrate to decision-makers that Arab cooperation and development are not sacrifices, but rather tools in the best interest of all member states. What the 12 European states discovered in the last three decades should be highlighted as a live example to be experimented with and followed, especially when the common factors unifying the Arab World are much stronger than those uniting Europe.

Arab economic cooperation and development should not be mistaken for delinking with the rest of the world. On the contrary, in this age of interdependence and global markets, the Arabs should seek their right place in the global economy. It helps if the Arab World deals with the external partners as one unit. The advantages obtained by the Gulf Cooperation Council with the European Community were much better than those a single state like Qatar could have obtained, but they could be much better if the EC were striking an agreement with the whole Arab region.

Interdependence should not be mixed up with dependency. The closure of the European fortress should work as an incentive for the North African countries to look east and seek higher degree of Arab integration.

Bush to push Middle East arms control at G7 summit

By Alan Elsner
Reuter

WASHINGTON — President George Bush is anxious to inject some momentum into his plan for Middle East arms control at next week's summit of seven industrial nations, but progress may be limited because of flaws in the proposal, analysts said.

Mr. Bush unveiled his blueprint on May 29 after months of agonising within his administration over what it should contain.

The final product was praised as a step in the right direction, though many said it did not go far enough.

The idea was to seize the moment provided by the Gulf war victory and to drive home the lesson that a nation like Iraq should never again be permitted to build up the fourth largest military machine in the world.

His main focus was to win the agreement of the other four members of the U.N. Security Council's permanent five — the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China — before extending the restraint further to other major arms suppliers.

Officials from the "perm five" met in Paris this week for a preliminary discussion on the initiative.

But Mr. Bush rejected calls from Congress for a temporary freeze on all arms sales to launch the initiative.

"President Bush's long-awaited

Middle East arms control initiative emerged as an unusually vague and contradictory concoction," said Spurgeon Keeny, president of the liberal Arms Control Association, a Washington think-tank.

Keeny and others immediately pointed to the major contradiction — that Mr. Bush, while seeking to limit arms sales to the Middle East after the Gulf war, felt the need to assure U.S. allies that Washington would continue to look after their "legitimate defence needs."

The fact that only a day after he unveiled the proposals, Defense Secretary Dick Cheney was

announcing new arms sales to Israel underlined this central unanswered question — who would decide which arms transfer was designed to meet "legitimate defence needs" and which was not?

Mr. Bush envisaged "supplier guidelines" on conventional arms exports, barriers to exports that contributed to weapons of mass destruction, a freeze and later a ban on surface-to-surface missiles in the region and a ban on the production of nuclear weapons material.

His main focus was to win the

agreement of the other four

members of the U.N. Security

Council's permanent five — the

Soviet Union, Britain, France

and China — before extending the restraint further to other major arms suppliers.

Officials from the "perm five" met in Paris this week for a preliminary discussion on the initiative.

But Mr. Bush rejected calls from Congress for a temporary freeze on all arms sales to launch the initiative.

"President Bush's long-awaited

Middle East arms control initiative emerged as an unusually vague and contradictory concoction," said Spurgeon Keeny, president of the liberal Arms Control Association, a Washington think-tank.

Keeny and others immediately

pointed to the major contradiction — that Mr. Bush, while

seeking to limit arms sales to the

Middle East after the Gulf war,

felt the need to assure U.S. allies

that Washington would continue

to look after their "legitimate

defence needs."

The fact that only a day after

he unveiled the proposals, Defense

Secretary Dick Cheney was

the subject," one said.

British Prime Minister John Major has proposed a U.N. register on conventional arms transfers to unstable regions of the world, a proposal backed by the European Community at last month's Luxembourg summit.

The French officials said this week they had qualms about the G7 taking the lead on conventional arms transfers to unstable regions of the world, a proposal backed by the European Community at last month's Luxembourg summit.

A Canadian official said, after recent talks between Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, that both countries wanted to see "adequate decisions" on arms control at the summit.

"I do not believe that further

arms sales can guarantee the

security of states in the region,"

he said, pointing to the fact that

over \$60 billion in past arms sales to Saudi Arabia could not protect it against the threat from Iraq.

East peace moves and should end military imbalances in the Middle East.

Representative Les Aspin, the influential Democrat who chairs the House Armed Services Committee, believes the United States has a unique opportunity to promote Middle East arms control but very little time to act on it.

A Canadian official said, after recent talks between Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, that both countries wanted to see "adequate decisions" on arms control at the summit.

"I do not believe that further

arms sales can guarantee the

security of states in the region,"

he said, pointing to the fact that

over \$60 billion in past arms sales to Saudi Arabia could not protect it against the threat from Iraq.

At this point, fast dwindling postwar idealism comes to an end.

Representative Les Aspin, the influential Democrat who chairs the House Armed Services Committee, believes the United States has a unique opportunity to promote Middle East arms control but very little time to act on it.

"I do not believe that further

arms sales can guarantee the

security of states in the region,"

he said, pointing to the fact that

over \$60 billion in past arms sales to Saudi Arabia could not protect it against the threat from Iraq.

At this point, fast dwindling postwar idealism comes to an end.

Representative Les Aspin, the influential Democrat who chairs the House Armed Services Committee, believes the United States has a unique opportunity to promote Middle East arms control but very little time to act on it.

"I do not believe that further

arms sales can guarantee the

security of states in the region,"

he said, pointing to the fact that

over \$60 billion in past arms sales to Saudi Arabia could not protect it against the threat from Iraq.

At this point, fast dwindling postwar idealism comes to an end.

Representative Les Aspin, the influential Democrat who chairs the House Armed Services Committee, believes the United States has a unique opportunity to promote Middle East arms control but very little time to act on it.

"I do not believe that further

arms sales can guarantee the

security of states in the region,"

he said, pointing to the fact that

The message from Baghdad

By André Miquel

ONE of the major surprises in recent months was the enormous impact Saddam Hussein's policy had on the Arab peoples. We will try here to provide a few clues that could throw some light on the 'rhymes' and the reasons.

Whether that Arab reaction was justified or not with regard to international law, to relations between the West and the Middle East, to the actual policy of states and their relationship with their peoples, the fact remains that it existed and any serious historian must accept it as it was. And explain it if he can.

What was behind that response? To confine myself to the Arab world I would say simply: a unitary sentiment. That sentiment is by no means new. To be sure, it was not yesterday but rather in 1258 that, overrun by the Mongolians, the Arabs lost, in the person of the caliph, the symbol of political unity that had gathered them together in a wide brotherhood of Muslims. Yet even further back in time, during the most glorious era of the caliph of Baghdad — that is, before the year 1,000 — that political unity

had been strongly threatened by internal dissension, the rise of provincial power centres and even the installation of rival caliphs in Cordoba and Cairo.

And yet, from one era to another, the Arab World nonetheless managed to continue living according to its own unitary rules which reflected its adherence to a religion and to the rites dictated by that religion. But that unitary spirit also dictated the way time was organised in daily routine and the Arabs' use of a common calendar as well as their participation in the same economic and cultural system. Behind a doomed facade of political unity, writings of the period and travellers tell how an Arab could feel equally at home from Spain to Iraq and even, for a time, in central Asia and on the far fringes of Iran.

No doubt a black page in Arab history was written with the Mongolian invasion, which lent strong impetus to Turkey and Iran and drove the Arab language back into the geographical confines which it inhabits today. But perhaps that invasion also served as a catalyst to the Arabs, revealing the need to seek unity

by looking first within themselves for what they had most in common, beyond the reach of outsiders: a language, a culture and, more generally, a common fountain of ideas, interests, tastes, memories and hopes, to cite Fustel de Coulanges' words on the Arab Nation.

It remains to be answered how the recent Iraqi shock wave created such an impact. A traditional image sets the Arab in the desert, a desert that brings to mind oil and, most recently, a battlefield. But that is to forget that Islam was born in the cities, Mecca and Medina, that the Friday prayer and sermon requires the gathering of the community and that Muslim civilisation provided one of the most extraordinary occasions for the creation or revival of cities both numerous and populous: in the time of its splendor, Baghdad housed no less than a million souls while Paris counted only a few thousand. Nor was it alone among large Islamic cities: hundreds of thousands of people during this great era inhabited Cordoba, Cairo, Damascus, Bassora, Bukhara, Samarkand and other cities.

Those cities played a creative role in political movements and, more generally, in the dissemination of ideas. The radio and other media have taken up the tradition at present, extending it even further. The tradition, however, is ancient, and it reminds us of the political and cultural weight of the Arab city, spawning or sealing, as it did, the fate and ambitions of men.

Let us dwell, finally, on the why and how — and against what backdrop — the Arab response to Saddam Hussein gathered such proportions. The Palestinian claim, the quest for a better share-out of wealth and the demand for equal rights for all undoubtedly played a part, as has been recorded. But the message to the Arabs came not just from Saddam Hussein and from Iraq but — more importantly — from Baghdad. In other words, from the city that embodied one of the greatest triumphs of Islam. Crossroads of the world in the days of its splendor, Baghdad saw all the finest products that gave rise to the fortune and fame of commerce, from Europe to the Far East, pass through its gates. It was the centre of that world, consuming, redistributing and in-

deed itself creating a goodly part of the age's wealth. Its power, wielded by a caliph who apparently corresponded regularly with Charlemagne, ranked among the mightiest five in the geopolitical arena of the times: Arabs, Byzantines, Turks, Indians and Chinese.

Lastly, its culture was universal, acting as a melting pot into which native or neighbouring traditions all cast themselves: pre-Muslim Arabia, Pharaonic Egypt, Babylon, Iraq — as itself or as a conveyor of Indian culture — and finally Greece. The Greek manuscripts, translated into Arabic, kindled an intense scientific and philosophic movement that later, passing by way of Spain and Sicily, illuminated our own Middle Ages. That is what Baghdad symbolises today: the dream of an era when, from the heights of a majestic city, the Arabs played a vital part in the power, wealth and culture of the world.

Mr. Miquel is Professor at the Collège de France and the article is reprinted from *Label France*, the magazine of the French Ministry for External Affairs.

Jordan's record faces probe

(Continued from page 1) the number of Arab state reports that will be examined during this session.

Out of the five state reports under scrutiny, four come from Arab countries. Besides Jordan, Sudan, Morocco and Iraq will have their periodic reports studies and commented on. Sudan's report was pursued Monday and Wednesday and its consideration was therefore concluded July 10.

During the first round of discussions, the Sudanese delegation, headed by State Minister Abdal Samie Omer, pleaded the argument that the situation in the north and the rebellion in the south have prevented his country from meeting its treaty obligations. He was frank and direct in admitting that Sudan is nowhere near to adhering to the terms and provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. In the second round of discussions and in the wake of the extreme criticism that Sudan's criminal code has drawn from the members of the committee, he switched to the argument that in Sudan the Holy

Koran is above all laws and treaties and that his government is obliged to give priority to the tenets of Islam in legislating on any sphere of life in Sudan. He also stated that his country does not feel obliged to copy the principles and guidelines of the Western nations that colonised the countries of Africa for so long. He also pointed out that to be faithful to Islam the country needs to translate the Islamic ways into every walk of life since Islam is a complete religion and a way of life and a way to govern and be governed.

Morocco objected for the presence of French and other TV networks to cover the examination of its report. Although the meeting of the committee is public, the Moroccan ambassador to the U.N. office in Geneva objected to the wide publicity being given to his country's report and asserted that that would interfere with the presentation of the report. The press and T.V. are interested in the Moroccan case after the publicity against Morocco generated by recent books on the human rights situation in that country.

to see President Saddam removed from power.

"It may be regarded as a sort of pressure to do something here. Probably to change Saddam Hussein," one said.

Mr. Khudayer described the Iraqi people as being wedded to President Saddam. "Saddam Hussein is Iraq and Iraq is Saddam Hussein," he said, adding that the Iraqi people were devoted to their leader.

Earlier Saturday, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak warned President Saddam of a possible military strike by the anti-Iraq allies unless Iraq reveals details of its nuclear programmes.

Presidential spokesman Mohammad Abdal Moneim said Mr. Mubarak sent the message to President Saddam through a third, unidentified party.

Mr. Abdal Moneim said the message pointed out to "the danger of (Iraq's) present position, which might lead the Iraqi people to the possibility of another attack by allied forces that could destroy some strategic targets inside Iraq."

Mr. Mubarak said such an attack "could happen because of Iraq's rejection of international calls to allow investigation of its nuclear facilities," Mr. Abdal Moneim said.

"In his message, President Hosni Mubarak asked President Saddam Hussein to study the present Iraqi position and consider it properly."

Libyan leader Muammar

Iraq agrees to provide nuclear list

(Continued from page 1) programme. Iraq said it omitted the information for reasons of national security.

Iraq insisted Saturday it was engaged only in peaceful nuclear research and vowed President Saddam Hussein would not be bounced out of power.

Foreign Minister Ahmad Hussein Khudayer, in a statement carried by Iraq's state-run newspapers, accused Washington of mixing political motives, such as toppling President Saddam, with humanitarian issues and causing the Iraqi people to suffer.

"To destroy Iraq's nuclear facilities which are all devoted to peaceful and scientific purposes is one objective of the American-Atlantic (Gulf war alliance) aggression to fulfil Israeli plans," he said.

"U.S. President George Bush is acting on behalf of Israel to fulfil the needs of international Zionism," he said.

He said Israel had nuclear arms and, unlike Iraq, had not signed the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and yet Washington did nothing.

Some diplomats in Baghdad draw a link between the nuclear row, a U.N. blockade and an oft-stated U.S. and British desire

Odhafi has warned Turkish President Turgut Ozal that any attack on Iraq from Turkish territory would "blow up" relations between their countries, Libyan television said Friday.

In a message to Mr. Ozal quoted by Libyan Television and monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation, Colonel Qaddafi said the West wanted Turkey to be an accessory to a "terrorist policy" designed to subjugate Arab peoples to a greater Israel.

Earlier Saturday, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak warned President Saddam of a possible military strike by the anti-Iraq allies unless Iraq reveals details of its nuclear programmes.

Presidential spokesman Mohammad Abdal Moneim said Mr. Mubarak sent the message to President Saddam through a third, unidentified party.

Mr. Abdal Moneim said the message pointed out to "the danger of (Iraq's) present position, which might lead the Iraqi people to the possibility of another attack by allied forces that could destroy some strategic targets inside Iraq."

Mr. Mubarak said such an attack "could happen because of Iraq's rejection of international calls to allow investigation of its nuclear facilities," Mr. Abdal Moneim said.

"In his message, President Hosni Mubarak asked President Saddam Hussein to study the present Iraqi position and consider it properly."

The exact number of victims still remained unclear.

Syria to reply to U.S. soon

(Continued from page 1)

There has been no announcement yet of a formal Syrian response to the Bush letter.

Israel rejects a role for the United Nations, which Syria has insisted is necessary.

The Jewish state also has insisted that the conference meet just once, then break up into bilateral negotiations that could lead to separate peace treaties.

Syria has said it wants a continuing role for the conference.

A Syrian response seen as positive could bring Mr. Baker back to the region to mediate further.

Mr. Salman also said Syria expected the international community to "use one standard while dealing with U.N. resolutions."

He added: "Israel should be treated the same as Saddam Hussein when he rejected the U.N. resolutions."

U.S. congressman acts to save Iraqi children

By Jehan Abdel Gawad

USA

WASHINGTON — "The children of Iraq are in peril — not from bombs or bullets, but from the effects of malnutrition and disease," said Congressman Tim Penny (Democrat of Minnesota), a member of the House Select Committee on Hunger.

Maintaining that the Iraqi health crisis warrants quick action on the part of the United Nations, Penny is spearheading a drive to make frozen Iraqi funds available to UNICEF for urgent relief efforts inside Iraq.

Penny and physicians from the Arab American Medical Association (AAMA) joined the American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee's (ADC) press conference on the Iraqi health care crisis at the National Press Club on July 10.

According to Dr. A.J. Al Hani, member of an AAMA delegation that travelled recently to Iraq, the infrastructure of that country is so devastated that modern health care has all but disappeared.

The 15-physician delegation from the AAMA and several German physicians from the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) visited nine Iraqi cities — "unescorted and without restrictions" — to assess the impact that the war and civil uprising have had on health care conditions, Dr. Al Hani said.

Because few generators are working and treatment plants sit idle, "raw sewage pours into streets spreading dysentery, cholera, typhoid and other infectious diseases," Al Hani said. There is virtually no way to run basic medical equipment like refrigerators that store blood and

medicine or incubators for premature babies, the delegation members told reporters.

ny noted that an estimated \$5,000 million belonging to Iraq are frozen in the United States and an additional \$3 billion are frozen in Europe. The relief effort could require the release of \$500 million. Mr. Penny said,

According to Glenda Kendrick, a legislative assistant in Mr. Penny's office, the resolution is primarily a "discussion piece," since the means for providing this assistance are "outside the purview of Congress." During the press conference, Mr. Penny told reporters that his resolution does not require congressional passage, because its purpose is to show support for U.N. intervention and to encourage swift action on the part of that organisation.

Mr. Penny and the AAMA have requested a House Foreign Affairs Committee hearing on the resolution before the start of the congressional August recess. According to Mr. Penny's office, a separate, soon-to-be-released U.N. report will confirm the AAMA's findings and will encourage similar action.

All of the delegation members were critical of the lack of "big press" coverage of the current situation inside Iraq. Mr. Penny indicated that the dearth of reports on the Iraqi children's plight could be responsible for the lack of congressional and U.N. action.

Mr. Penny said there is "no doubt" that if Americans knew the gravity of the situation in Iraq, their outpouring of compassion would have lessened the response time between the onset of the health crisis and action on the part of international organisations.

"Now that the war is over, the dying must stop," Mr. Penny said.

MUSIC & DANCE AT THE AMMAN MARRIOTT HOTEL



THE FABULOUS "SUPER SONIC" BAND IS ONCE AGAIN PERFORMING AT AL RABABA NIGHTCLUB WHERE THE BEST LIVE ENTERTAINMENT IN TOWN CONTINUES NIGHTLY UNTIL 2:00 am. DANCE THE NIGHT AWAY AND MOVE TO THE BEAT WITH THE NEWLY ARRIVED POLISH GROUP.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CALL AMMAN MARRIOTT HOTEL AT 660100 EXT. 2001.

AMMAN
MARRIOTT
SERVICE. THE ULTIMATE LUXURY.

TRAVEL SERVICES OFFICE

Daily tours arranged on request to the following places:

PETRA, JERASH DEAD SEA

For further information please call us: 614272

THE PROFESSIONALS ALWAYS CHOOSE THE RELIABLE
PACKING, AIR FREIGHT FORWARDING, DOOR-TO-DOOR SERVICES AND DELIVERIES. CUSTOMS CLEARANCE. TICKETS AND RESERVATIONS.

AMIN KAIWAR & SONS

TEL: 604878 760496

P.O.BOX 7606 AMMAN

4 Rent & Sale
Many villas and apartments are available for rent and sale - furnished or unfurnished.
Also many lots of land are available for sale.
For further details, please call

Abdoun Real Estate

Tel: 810605, 810608, Fax: 810520

Ricardo 12/63
Amman's exclusive gift shop
Italian shoes, leather goods, perfumes, lighters, watches, pens, silverware, porcelain, crystalware etc.

Shmeisani - Opp. Grindlays Bank Bldg.

Tel. 669 457

STUDIO HAIG
Professional Quality in 1 Hour Service
Develop your colour film at our shop and get:
• JUMBO photo size 30% larger
• Free enlargement 20 x 30 cm

Shmeisani - Opp. Grindlays Bank

Phone: 604042 Sweifieh tel: 823891

RENT
Saudi Real Estate
Furnished & unfurnished apartments & villas for rent in West Amman area.

CALL SOHA

Rental Dept. 687821/22

CROWN INT'L EST.
Packing, shipping, forwarding, storage, clearing, door-to-door service Air, Sea and Land

Agents all over the world

Tel: 664090 Fax: 690852 P.O.Box 926487 Amman

THE RANCH STEAK HOUSE
The best steak in town

Tel: 663000

Chili's

12:30-1:30 a. 8:00-11:30 daily

Take away is available

Wadi Sagra Road

near Philadelphia Hotel

Tel: 661922, Amman

Beef Tested Always Loued

12:30 - Midnight

12:30 - 1:30 a. 8:00-11:30 daily

Take away is available

Wadi Sagra Road

near Philadelphia Hotel

Tel: 661922, Amman

Beef Tested Always Loued

12:30 - Midnight

Johnson, Regis confirm they will be the ones to beat in Tokyo

LONDON (Agencies) — Michael Johnson and John Regis confirmed they will be the men to beat in the Tokyo World Championships 200 metres with magnificent performances at the London Grand Prix Athletics meeting Friday.

Johnson stepped up a distance to defeat Olympic 100 metres gold medallist Steve Lewis and European champion Roger Black while Regis held off world 100 metres record holder Leroy Burrell to win the 200.

American Johnson, unbeaten since April 1990 and fastest in the world this year over both the 200 and 400, came powerfully off the final bend with his distinctive high-stepping style to win in 44.36 seconds.

He was followed by Black and Lewis in 45.14 and 45.28 seconds respectively, with American champion Antonio Pettigrew fourth.

Johnson has opted to run the 200 only in Tokyo next month when he will come up against Britain's European champion Regis.

The powerful Briton led into the straight with Burrell chasing hard, holding on to win in 20.10 seconds with the American 0.03 of a second behind in second place.

Johnson said he had chosen the 200 over the 100 in Tokyo because he believed it was his best distance.

"Everything I'm doing now is geared to winning the world championships," he said.

"But I'm starting to like the 100 a lot."

"Every time I line up for a 400 it's a challenge and when I come out with a victory or a good time I'm happy with that."

Black, whose strong showing against the traditionally-powerful Americans was one of the more significant performances of the evening, said: "For me, it was a very pleasing race."

"It was a test of my character tonight."

"It's great to beat people like Steve Lewis and Antonio Pettigrew."

Burrell, who aims for the sprint double in Tokyo, was outwardly unworried about losing to Regis.

"I'm still running the 200, it's just a matter of time," he said.

The American, who smashed compatriot Carl Lewis's 100 metres record last month, added that Regis would be tough competition in Tokyo but Johnson remained the man to beat.

Despite being handicapped by a cool evening and an unpredictable wind, the sprinters provided

the high spots of a sell-out meeting.

Britain's European champion Linford Christie just pipped compatriot Michael Rossess to win the 100 metres in a photo finish. Both men clocked 10.29 seconds.

The Olympic silver medalist trailed until the final strides and might well have lost if Rossess had not glanced across near the line and lost a fraction of a second.

Katrin Krabbe, the European women's champion, edged fellow German Heike Drechsler to win the 100 metres and Jamaican Merlene Ottey made no contest of the women's 200.

Drechsler went on to win the women's long jump ahead of Britain Fiona May while Czechoslovak Jan Zelezny handed Britain's Steve Backley a rare defeat in the men's javelin.

Zelezny threw 89.86 metres with his first attempt while Backley, returning to competition after a fortnight's injury layoff, was pleased with second place.

"I think I was competitive, which is about all I can hope for at this point," said Slaney, who once dominated the middle distance.

Slower times than those posted in Lausanne, Switzerland, two days earlier.

Otter, 31, queen of women's sprinting since Florence Griffith-Joyner dominated the 1988 Seoul Olympics and then quit, retired, also holds a 52-race winning streak in the 100 metres.

The Jamaican said she is ready for a pair of sprinting titles at the World Championships next month in Tokyo.

"I would like two gold medals. If I do not get them, I will accept it, but I am not looking at anything less," she said.

American Sandra Farmer-Patrick won the women's 400-metre hurdles, hot her time of 54.68 seconds was more than a second slower than in Lausanne — another world best this year.

Slaney finished second fastest in his McLaren with 1:21.618, ahead of Mansell's team mate Riccardo Patrese of Italy, who clocked 1:22.109.

Patrese, first in qualifying for the last three races, shares the second row with Austrian Gerhard Berger in the second McLaren.

Alain Prost was fifth quickest,

arrowhead of Ferrari team mate and fellow Frenchman Jean Alesi.

It was Mansell's first pole position since last year's Portuguese Grand Prix at Estoril, arriving just six days after he overhauled Stirling Moss as the Englishman

Mansell takes pole at Silverstone

SILVERSTONE, England (R) — Nigel Mansell delighted his huge home following Saturday when he claimed pole position, his first of the season, for Sunday's British Grand Prix.

Mansell was forced to produce a great lap of one minute 20.939 seconds in his Williams late in the session following a stunning earlier lap by world champion Ayrton Senna.

The Brazilian finished second fastest in his McLaren with 1:21.618, ahead of Mansell's team mate Riccardo Patrese of Italy, who clocked 1:22.109.

Patrese, first in qualifying for the last three races, shares the second row with Austrian Gerhard Berger in the second McLaren.

"I only made one slip and that was when I was just one inch off-line at 160 mph (256 kph) and just clipped the kerb. I knew it was going to be tough but the car was right."

"I was quite surprised I went as quick as I did. It was very special. We have got a problem with the tyres because we have got a bit of wear and blistering, but we shall sort that out for the race."

"The new Silverstone track has thrown up a lot of new parameters and it is going to be tough on the drivers. I've got a lot of bruises and there won't be a driver at the finish who hasn't got aches or pains."

JORDAN TIMES, SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1991

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY JULY 14, 1991

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Systematically plan your day so that you can get rid of a multitude of chores around the house that remain from past weeks of preparations and yesterdays celebrations. Be adroit.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) Your own residence is the best place for you to focus your energies and its best that you do hold steady to what you own can like best.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) Go off to the studies that can help you the most and get the benefit of a renewal of yourself in the right action and fine conversation.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) A day to enlarge your realization and favour of those who are in prominent position.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) You need to quickly rely upon your deepest intuitive perception now to get the answer for which you have been searching and you gain knowledge.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) This is the day for you to make sure you do everything in your power to go along with what your partners would like you to do for success.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) This is the time to make sure you do handle all tasks facing you in such a manner that you serve others as well as do them most efficiently.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) A day to have a wonderful time at entertainments and amusements that appeal to you after you have first decided how to put about usual duties.

with them and adroitly suggest to them how they can be able to aid you get ahead.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) A day to do whatever you can in the world of outside activity that can bring you the good will and favour of those who are in prominent position.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) So many good ideas can be yours by contacting experienced individuals who have the know how that you would be wise to let go of the past and seek new inspiration.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) You need to quickly rely upon your deepest intuitive perception now to get the answer for which you have been searching and you gain knowledge.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) This is the day for you to make sure you do everything in your power to go along with what your partners would like you to do for success.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) This is the time to make sure you do handle all tasks facing you in such a manner that you serve others as well as do them most efficiently.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) A day to have a wonderful time at entertainments and amusements that appeal to you after you have first decided how to put about usual duties.

SPORTS NEWS IN BRIEF

Egypt beats Chad 5-1 in African Cup

CAIRO (AP) — Hossam Hassan and Ahmad Ramzy scored two goals each to lead Egypt to a 5-1 victory over Chad in the qualification round for next year's African Nations Cup Soccer Tournament in Senegal. The win puts Egypt in a commanding position for the 1992 tournament. The Egyptians share the group lead with Tunisia at four points each. They play in Cairo on July 26, and a draw would give Egypt the group's championship berth. Tunisia needs a victory to qualify. On Friday night, Chad scored first with an 18th-minute goal by striker Samba Toure. Hassan tied it in the 35th minute to go out at halftime even at 1-1. But the home team put the game away with three goals in a three-minute stretch of the second half. Ramzy scored in the 12th minute, then Hossam Hassan in the 13th and Ramzy again in the 14th. Hani Ramzy, no relation to Ahmad, put the game away 20 minutes later with an insurance goal.

Civil war breaks out at chess tournament

CAORLE, Italy (R) — The civilised warfare of chess gave way to the real thing this week when grandmasters from the rival Yugoslav republics Serbia and Croatia came to blows during an Italian tournament, police said Friday. The fight between Croatian master Menad Sulava and Velibor Zirkovic of Serbia broke out at their hotel bar during a tournament in this seaside resort near Venice. Two or three other Yugoslavs were soon drawn into the fierce bottle-throwing brawl, forcing the hotel to call in paramilitary forces to separate them. Zirkovic was taken to hospital with a cut on his hand but police brought no charges. Neither of the Yugoslavs could be reached for comment Friday.

Liverpool signs Mark Wright

LONDON (R) — Liverpool manager Graham Souness has signed England international Mark Wright and made a record-breaking bid for his Derby team mate Dean Saunders. Wright, who signed a five-year contract Friday night for £2.2 million (\$3.5 million), was the first signing by Souness since he was arrived at Anfield in April. The defender will be a key part of the club's European campaign next season. Liverpool, with 11 non-English first team squad players, will only be allowed four foreigners in the UEFA Cup. "I tried to sign him in my previous job with Rangers," Souness said. "He is a commanding centre-half and I just hope he shows the form I have seen him produce for Derby and England." Souness, who became manager in February after Kenny Dalglish's surprise resignation, said later he had also offered £2.9 million (\$4.6 million) for Saunders. The Welsh striker was put on the transfer list by his relegated club after last season.

Spanish clubs allowed 4 foreigners

MADRID (R) — Spanish first division clubs can have four foreign players from next season but only three will be allowed on the pitch at once, Spanish Football Federation officials said Saturday. The fourth foreigner will only be able to substitute another non-Spanish player. Clubs were allowed three "imports" previously.

Possessive Dancer wins unusual Oaks double

DUBLIN (R) — Possessive Dancer completed a highly unusual classic double Saturday, landing the Irish Oaks after her Italian Oaks triumph.

The unbeaten filly, an 8-1 shot ridden by American Steve Cauthen, won a hard-fought last furlong battle with Kempton as well as the Italian Oaks at San Siro this season, ran out the winner by half a length.

Big disappointment of the race was the well fancied English challenger Third Watch, an impressive Ribblesdale Stakes winner at Royal Ascot but never a threat Saturday.

Jet Ski Lady and her stable companion Trescalini disputed the lead throughout the first mile (1.6 kilometres) of the 1-1/2 mile (2.4 kilometres) race.

The more fancied Jim Bolger filly then took control only to be worn down by Possessive Dancer, a daughter of Shareef Dancer bred in Ireland by former Irish champion jockey Walter Swinburn.

But Cauthen moved ominously up on the outside in the final furlong on the British-trained Possessive Dancer who veered in.

The superb finish enabled

Lemon to grab the lead which had seemed destined for Dutch rival Eric Breukink.

Time-trial specialist Breukink, who started the day only seven seconds behind triple tour winner Miguel Indurain of Spain, in the 73-kilometre, race-against-the-clock eighth stage from Argentan in Normandy.

Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



Greece wins gold in soccer to wrap up Med Games

ATHENS (AP) — Greece beat traditional rival Turkey 3-1 in soccer Friday to wrap up the 11th Mediterranean Games.

Greece swept the two-week games, taking home 67 gold, 49 silver and 52 bronze medals. It was followed by France with 48 gold and Turkey with 23.

More than 70,000 fans roared and cheered at the Athens Olympic Stadium after Greece beat Turkey.

Hundreds of baton-wielding riot police ringed the stadium to protect the Turkish team, which was jeered and pelted with rocks and coins throughout the game.

The crowd chanted "Turkey get out of Cyprus" and "Cyprus is

Greek" during the game, a reference to the divided eastern Mediterranean island.

Turkish troops invaded and occupied the northern part of the island in 1974 after an Athens-backed coup by Greek Cypriot supporters of union with Greece.

There has been strong anti-Turkish sentiment throughout the games, with Greek crowds regularly jeering its teams.

Turkey also suffered the loss of five gold medals and one bronze after two of its weightlifters tested positive for banned substances.

Few big name athletes attended the games, which began on June 28.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NOLFE

© 1991 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

RYTAR

© 1991 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

CILOPY

© 1991 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

PRUMAK

© 1991 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprised answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answer Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble:

IVORY WEIGH MISLAY IMPUGN

Answer: That pathological liar tells

'Japan's big 4 brokerages covered 229 clients' losses'

TOKYO (R) — Japan's top four brokerages involved in a securities market scandal improperly covered investment losses incurred by 229 favoured clients totalling about 125 billion yen (\$912 million), Japanese press reports said Saturday.

The big four were Nomura Securities Co Ltd, Nikko Securities Co Ltd, Daiwa Securities Co Ltd and Yamaichi Securities Co Ltd, the newspaper Asahi Shimbun and Kyodo News Agency said.

The figures were based on reports filed by the securities houses to the Finance Ministry, according to Asahi and Kyodo.

Ministry officials were not immediately available for comment on the press reports.

Asahi and Kyodo, quoting ministry sources, said Nomura had paid 25.6 billion yen (\$186 million) to 49 clients, Nikko 33.3 billion yen (\$243 million) to 59 clients, Daiwa 21.8 billion yen (\$159 million) to 53 clients and Yamaichi 43.9 billion yen (\$320 million) to 66 clients.

The Finance Ministry and the four securities houses had refused

to disclose the names of the clients involved, the reports said.

The Finance Ministry earlier this week ordered the four brokerages to curb part of their business for four days.

Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto and two senior ministry officials had agreed to forfeit 10 per cent of their salaries for three months for their ministry's failure to supervise the improper activities of top brokerages.

Japanese financial circles have been plagued by a series of resignations, including those of the presidents of Nomura and Nikko, over the brokerage scandals.

Opposition parties have demanded that parliament investigate the market scandal when an extraordinary session is expected to open in August.

Keigo Ouchi, chairman of the minor opposition Democratic Socialist Party, told supporters in Fukuoka Saturday that a special parliamentary committee should be set up to investigate the scandal and that the names of the favoured clients should be revealed.

Bush approves moves to expand trade with E. Europe

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine (AP) — President George Bush Friday authorised moves to expand U.S. trade with the emerging democracies of Eastern Europe in goods ranging from steel and textiles to cheese.

Mr. Bush's administration said it would lower some tariffs and increase U.S. import quotas for cheese, textiles and steel from Eastern Europe.

The White House gave no estimate of the volume of increased trade with Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia and other East European countries that sell very little to the United States.

Dubbed the trade enhancement initiative, the plan was first announced by Mr. Bush during a March visit to Washington by Polish President Lech Walesa.

The White House said Mr. Bush was making the changes now to follow up on recom-

mendations from a team of trade experts the administration dispatched to Eastern Europe.

The administration said in a statement that the "economic transformation of these countries will depend greatly on increased trade and access to world markets."

The announcement came on the eve of Mr. Bush's departure for Europe and a three-day London economic summit with leaders of the other six leading economic democracies, where aid to the Soviet Union will be a primary topic.

Some officials in Eastern Europe have expressed unhappiness with the emphasis being placed on the Soviet Union at the summit. They contend they have moved much farther in changing over to free-market economies and therefore deserve more help from the West.

Peru faces critical month

LIMA, Peru (R) — Peru, battling to control an inflation rate that could top 200 per cent this year and wipe out a huge budget deficit, faces critical month for its economic stabilisation programme, economists say.

In an effort to bridge a \$300 million budget gap, Peru plans emergency measures that probably will include expansion of the sales tax to cover food and more services, fuel price hikes, a tax on personal assets and a surcharge on income of the highest-paid workers, sources close to the economy and finance ministry said.

"We are searching for taxes that will generate revenues quickly and effectively and at the same time reduce spending," Economy and Finance Minister Carlos Bolona said in a radio programme. He reiterated his promise not to print new money and worsen inflation.

President Alberto Fujimori's 11-month-old government will be especially strained this month because public sector workers get an extra month's salary as an independence day bonus. At the same time the government is struggling to check inflation, which already has surpassed official estimates of 28 per cent for all of 1991.

"Peruvians are not accustomed to paying taxes," said Eduardo Lastra of the financial magazine Avance Economico.

Mr. Bolona said the government had increased tax collection to 7.5 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP), from a record low of four per cent last year. Yet

inflation was 18 per cent in June.

Economist Alejandro Indacochea estimated inflation for the year would top 200 per cent.

"Reducing inflation is also having an immense social cost," said Mr. Indacochea.

"The economy is significantly paralysed, with firms working at 30 per cent capacity, a 95 per cent underemployment rate and the social unrest we are witnessing daily in the streets," he said, referring to often violent demonstrations by strikers.

Health workers and teachers, who earn the equivalent of \$35 to \$50 a month in a country with a cost of living comparable to many U.S. cities, have been striking for months.

But Mr. Bolona made it clear that raises will not exceed \$50 a month and that basic services like electricity and transportation will continue to rise in line with operating costs.

The crux of the problem, say economists, is an ineffective revenue collection programme plagued by massive tax evasion.

"Peruvians are not accustomed to paying taxes," said Eduardo Lastra of the financial magazine Avance Economico.

Mr. Bolona said the government had increased tax collection to 7.5 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP), from a record low of four per cent last year. Yet



Alberto Fujimori's

it is still far from its goal of 12 per cent of GDP.

Last week, he accused members of congress, with whom he had been haggling over the new tax measures, of blocking his proposals out of fear of the political consequences.

Although Mr. Bolona has said his emergency measures will take the most from the wealthiest, the poorest also will be forced to further tighten their belts, Mr. Lastra said.

The current minimum wage of \$45 a month covers only 20 per cent of a basket of foodstuffs providing the minimum nutritional needs of a family of four, he said. Any new taxes are likely to further depress the economy, which has shrunk at a rapid 5.6 per cent rate this year.

Peru, seeking to become a recipient of international aid after years as an outcast when former president Alan Garcia limited debt payments, has paid over \$250 million to world agencies since last year.

Chile's trade policy gets good marks in GATT survey

GENEVA (R) — The GATT trade watchdog has praised Chile's economic and trade policies, saying reforms by its former military government had set the country on a path of steady and robust development.

Rapid growth of trade and vigorous investment activity had enabled Chile to boost exports and imports since the mid-1980s, and foreign trading partners had shared the benefits, a report by the secretariat of the 102-member General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) said.

"The Chilean experience suggests that rapid trade reforms, when combined with an appropriate mix and sequencing of stabilisation policies are a sustainable recipe for improving economic performance," the report said.

The government has responded by underpinning domestic price bands it set for sugar, wheat and oilseeds through variable composite tariff duties imposed on imports.

These measures had the potential to substantially increase government assistance during

periods of falling world prices. Success of GATT's current Uruguay Round negotiations for freer world trade would make it easier to rationalise these and other support policies, the report said.

It said the democratically elected government which came to power in March 1990 had reaffirmed Chile's strong commitment to the market-oriented foreign trade policy followed by its military predecessor.

A uniform 15 per cent tariff duty was the principal measure controlling imports, and firm commitment to this and to non-discrimination had held off pressure by domestic trade sectors for protection from foreign competition.

The tariff level was still a substantial barrier, and its reduction would enhance efficiency gains and promote competitive export industries in Chile.

A major new dimension in Chilean trade policies was the high priority given to bilateral trading arrangements, especially with the United States. But the government did not consider this conflicted with its strong commitment to the multilateral trading system, the GATT report said.

BCCI Nigeria changes name

CIA used Luxembourg bank ordered closed — report

NEW YORK (R) — The Luxembourg-based Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI), closed last week by international banking regulators, was used for Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) operations, the New York Times reported Saturday.

It quoted a Wall Street Journal report Friday saying an audit by Price Waterhouse accountants found that the bank's loans to insiders included one of \$300 million to Mr. Adam.

In a separate report, the Washington Post said the Federal Reserve Board had begun action to ban three former BCCI executives and Saudi Arabian businessman Ghaiti Sharhan from any future involvement with U.S. banks because of their role in the illegal purchase of a California bank.

The Federal Reserve Board, the U.S. central bank, also referred the case to the Justice Department for investigation of possible criminal activity.

In Lagos Friday, the Nigerian affiliate of the BCCI has changed its name to African International Bank, according to a Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) spokesman.

Officials of the bank said the change had been planned a year ago and it was unconnected with allegations of massive fraud which led authorities in several nations, including Britain and Luxembourg, to shut down much of its operations a week ago.

BCCI's Nigerian affiliate, with 48 branches in the country, is 60 per cent locally owned and has continued to operate normally with the backing of the CBN.

A leading investor in the bank, businessman Kamal Adam, formerly headed the Saudi Arabian Intelligence Agency, the New York Times said. One of his business partners was Raymond Close, the former CIA station chief in Saudi Arabia.

"From what we know the bank has no immediate problems it can't deal with," Mr. Ede told Reuters.

The bank reported assets totaling 2.08 billion naira (\$198 million) at end-1990, up from 1.7 billion naira (\$168 million) a year earlier.

Mr. Mahmoud said the bank, Abu Dhabi-controlled BCCI's biggest affiliate in sub-Saharan Africa, had applied for the change of name in 1990 and it was approved by the CBN earlier this year.

He said prior to the fraud allegations and closure of a number of BCCI operations in other countries, the Nigerian affiliate's foreign equity holder, BCCI Abu Dhabi, had indicated its intention to withdraw from Nigeria.

He said the bank did not renew its technical agreement with its overseas partners which expired in January.

Monetary authorities in West and Central Africa ordered the closure of most local branches of the BCCI as anxious depositors sought to withdraw their money.

Nigeria's independent Guardian daily said following news of the liquidation of BCCI assets in major European countries some local customers of the bank in Nigeria rushed to withdraw huge sums from their deposits.

A Nigerian government official told Reuters the test of a official run on the bank led the CBN Tuesday to issue a statement saying the local bank was sound.

CBN spokesman Tony Ede said the newly named African International Bank was still operating normally.

"From what we know the bank has no immediate problems it can't deal with," Mr. Ede told Reuters.

The bank reported assets totaling 2.08 billion naira (\$198 million) at end-1990, up from 1.7 billion naira (\$168 million) a year earlier.

EC concerned over the progress of Greece's recovery programme

ATHENS (R) — European Commission Vice President Henning Christensen, who is visiting Greece, is deeply concerned about the state of the country's economic recovery programme, the commission office here said.

But the EC has made clear that further instalments due in 1992 and 1993 would be linked to Greece meeting its conditions.

"The vice-president has expressed serious concern over the public deficit and some structural aspects of the reform programme," the office said in a statement.

Mr. Christensen, the EC's economic affairs commissioner, is in Athens with a party of EC officials.

Greece was granted an EC loan in February on condition that it turns the economy around, mainly by reducing deficits and cutting inflation, which is the highest in the EC.

The first one billion ECU (\$1.1

billion) of the 2.2 billion ECU (\$2.5 billion) balance of payments loan was disbursed in February.

But the EC has made clear that further instalments due in 1992 and 1993 would be linked to Greece meeting its conditions.

The loan, of which a first tranche has been disbursed, was granted conditional to the implementation of a medium-term reform programme," the statement said.

These problems could hinder Greece from bringing its budget deficit down to 10.5 per cent of gross domestic product in 1991, a target included in the loan conditions.

Year-on-year inflation has shown signs of improvement, dropping to 18.1 per cent in June, after peaking at 22.8 per cent at the end of 1990.

Turkish finance minister floats plan to refinance internal debt

ANKARA (R) — Turkish Finance Minister Adnan Kahveci is floating a controversial plan to refinance short-term internal debt through bonds linked to gold or foreign exchange, newspapers have reported.

Mr. Kahveci wants to issue the bonds to replace high-interest short-term debt denominated in Turkish liras, the left-leaning daily Cumhuriyet said.

A finance ministry official said the proposal, designed to fund public sector pay rises and relieve the budget deficit, was being discussed with banks. The central bank and treasury have in the past opposed such ideas.

The new government of Prime Minister Mesut Yilmaz last week gave mid-year pay rises averaging 40 per cent to civil servants, the police and army to offset 64.9 per cent annual inflation.

Many bankers and opposition politicians believe the government will pay the higher salaries by printing more money, undermining its own pledges to tackle

inflation.

The finance ministry official said Mr. Kahveci's idea was to tighten pressure on public finances by shifting short-term internal debt, on which the treasury is paying around 70 per cent interest, into longer-term instruments.

"This will reduce debt servicing to finance the pay hikes and relieve the budget by seven to 10 trillion lira (\$1.6 to \$2.2 billion)," the official said.

The treasury and central bank have in the past opposed Mr. Kahveci's proposals for bonds indexed to foreign currencies.

Central Bank Governor Rısu Saracoglu believes the way to combat inflation and bring down runaway public deficits is to restrict treasury borrowing.

"What should not happen," he said, "is that the treasury should borrow in Turkey in foreign exchange indexed bonds."

"The treasury should not borrow in any currency other than its national currency. Domestic bor-

rowing in foreign exchange would show the treasury has no confidence in its own currency," he said.

The finance ministry official said finding alternatives to costly treasury bills and bonds would enable the government to meet its public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR) target of 8.5 per cent of gross national product (GNP). The PSBR jumped to 11 per cent in 1990.

The official said the new borrowing policy could break Turkey's inflationary spiral. It would reduce devaluation, bring down interest rates and thus stimulate industrial production.

Reserve and liquidity requirements would be reduced to win the cooperation of banks which have bought treasury bills and bonds worth 30 trillion lira (\$6.6 billion) this year.

Banks currently have a liquid-

ity requirement of 35 per cent and a reserve requirement of 8.25 per cent of bank deposits, limits which have made corporate borrowing expensive.

The official said new instruments could be linked to the dollar, Deutsche Mark, ECU (European Currency Unit) or could be denominated in lira tied to some unspecified value.

The ruling centre-right Motherland Party must fight general elections by the end of 1992.

A government source said at least a year. It would seek growth of at least seven per cent to ensure victory, but would also try to curb inflation.

Saracoglu told Istanbul businessmen this month that without structural measures the economy's stable growth rate potential was 5.5 to six per cent.

WANTED
English speaking female to share flat.
Call Anne tel 605213 after 7:30 p.m. only

The Abdul Hamid Sharaf Kindergarten

is now accepting applications for regular and Montessori classes
Ages 3 years to 5 years, 6 months
Our kindergarten curriculum is based on modern child-development and early-learning principles.
(New facilities and equipment; trained, experienced teachers)

Telephone — 814188 Swaifayah



• Live music.
• Bar.
• Cocktails.
• Snacks.

U.S., Soviets hold 3rd day of arms talks

START still remains elusive

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S.-Soviet talks aimed at concluding a strategic missile-reduction treaty are entering a third day Saturday without agreement on the last stubborn issues.

President George Bush, on the eve of his scheduled Sunday departure for a multi-nation summit meeting in London, showed no optimism on the talks.

"We're not ready to sum it up yet," Mr. Bush said when asked how the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) talks were proceeding.

He said that Secretary of State James Baker had phoned National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft to brief him on the discussions he had held into the evening Friday with Soviet Foreign Minister Alexander Bessmertnykh.

"I'm just not sure whether we're quite there. I don't think so," Mr. Bush said of the progress.

A well-placed U.S. official said

negotiating process. The talks are aimed at achieving a 30 per cent reduction in the long-range nuclear arsenals of each country.

Mr. Baker and Mr. Bessmertnykh set up Saturday's session Friday night after charging experts with finding a solution through the night to the highly technical disputes.

A senior U.S. official said Mr. Baker had proposed to Mr. Bessmertnykh an approach to try to wrap up work on the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty.

The official, who demanded anonymity, told the Associated Press that Mr. Baker had made no new proposals on the issues but had suggested he and Mr. Bessmertnykh exchange their "bottom line positions" with nothing to be binding until all issues were resolved.

A well-placed U.S. official said

the Soviets had not given ground on one tough issue — whether missiles would carry fewer warheads than they had been tested with.

The U.S. government is opposed to "downloading" because it fears that in a crisis the Soviets might simply load the missiles with their full quotas of warheads — and in the meantime the Soviets could apply the number of warheads to other missiles provided they were within the overall limit of 6,000.

"If we were 96 per cent a couple of weeks ago, we are 97 per cent now," Mr. Baker said Thursday after 4½ hours of talks with Mr. Bessmertnykh. "But we've got to be 100 per cent."

Completing the treaty would set the stage for President Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev to meet in Moscow

this summer to sign a treaty.

Mr. Baker said proposals brought from Moscow by Mr. Bessmertnykh dealt with two remaining issues — how much information on missile tests would be exchanged by the two countries and the definition of new missiles.

"I think we have made some progress on these issues," Mr. Baker said.

However, he said the third stumbling block — how many warheads certain missiles would carry — was still a serious problem.

"We are no way home free on that issue," Mr. Baker said, quickly adding, "please don't take that to mean we are home free on the others."

Still, Mr. Bessmertnykh said they had "a very good round of talks."

American shot dead in Philippines

MANILA (R) — Unidentified gunmen shot dead a son of a U.S. embassy officer in the Philippines early Saturday, a source close to the embassy said.

The killing occurred two days before the resumption of talks in Manila between U.S. and Philippine negotiators on the future of American military bases in the country.

Two companions of the slain American were wounded when the gunmen, riding in a vehicle, opened fire at the three after they had stepped from a car in a plough area of the Makati Financial Center.

The gunmen escaped.

There was no immediate indication that rebel groups were involved in the shooting, a security man in the area said in a telephone interview.

Initial investigation showed that the American and his companions had come from a discotheque where they had a quarrel with a group of disco-goers, the security man said.

China warns MFN removal could cost U.S. normal ties

PEKING (R) — China has warned the United States that cancellation of Peking's trade privileges would risk a return to relations that existed before the Communist nation opened to the outside world.

In the most strongly-worded salvo yet fired in the battle over China's most favoured nation (MFN) status, the official People's Daily newspaper said Saturday the China market would be closed to the United States if MFN were suspended.

"China has made its best efforts but is also prepared to take the worst to come," a signed commentary in the paper said.

"What's the worst to come? It can't be worse than going back to the situation before the two countries established diplomatic relations (in 1979) or even worse, going back to that before 1972,"

In 1972, President Richard Nixon

had become the first U.S. chief executive to visit China. The Communist giant opened its doors to the outside world in 1978.

The U.S. House of Representatives approved a resolution Wednesday overturning President George Bush's extension of China's most favoured nation status for a year, a vote regarded "largely as symbolic" as the Senate was not expected to join the House in rejecting MFN status for Peking.

The House also approved legislation Wednesday attaching conditions to MFN renewal that would require improvement over the next year in China's human rights practices and assurances on nuclear and missile exports and other issues.

Similar legislation, drafted by leading Democrats, is pending in the Senate.

Relief efforts increase as China fights floods

PEKING (AP) — Workers struggled Saturday to evacuate people trapped by flooding in eastern China and get relief supplies to storm-battered areas as the country braced for more floods.

Officials said they did not have updated nationwide casualty figures, but state-run media described the recent torrential rains and flooding as the worst to hit China this century.

Flood waters have wiped out crops, washed out railroad lines, set off landslides and left at least 2 million people homeless following weeks of rains and storms in China.

Most of the deaths and damage have been in Anhui and Jiangsu provinces in eastern China.

Officials warned that continued rains threaten to worsen conditions in many flood-ravaged areas, particularly along swollen tributaries of the Yangtze River.

The Yangtze, the longest river in Asia, flows eastward from southwestern China through the industrial city of Wuhan to Shanghai, where it empties into the East China Sea.

Officials in Peking told city departments to be prepared in case heavy rains and flooding hit the capital, the official Peking Daily newspaper reported.

In the most recent regional casualty report released, the state-run Xinhua News Agency said severe storms and flooding in central Hubei province killed 120 people and injured 1,800 during the past 10 days.

China released figures Thursday showing the 1,270 people had died in floods nationwide from January through July 5, most in the current flooding. Xinhua later reported 34 deaths, bringing the total to 1,304.

It was not clear if some of the Hubei deaths were included in the nationwide toll.

Villages all along the railroad line running south through Anhui province from Peking were flooded Saturday. The water was up to the eaves of homes, with only the roofs showing.

In one small town, half a dozen makeshift shelters were built on the train platform, which was the highest and driest point in view.

In the city of Nanjing in Jiangsu province, streets had been covered with water a few days ago. But only small stretches along the Yangtze were submerged Saturday.



50 rebels, 10 soldiers killed in Sri Lankan battle

COLOMBO (R) — At least 50 Tamil separatist guerrillas and 10 soldiers were killed in three days of fierce fighting for a vital army camp in northern Sri Lanka, officials said Saturday.

A military spokesman said "Now there is firing only once in a while," he said.

The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam attacked the camp on Wednesday with mortar bombs, rocket-propelled grenades and small arms fire from bunkers only 200 metres away.

They made a suicide attempt to storm the base using armoured bulldozers and tractors packed with explosives.

After three days of fierce fighting, the soldiers repulsed the attackers with artillery and small arms while air force bombers and helicopter gunships hit rebel positions.

"Our bombing and firing have caused heavy casualties among the terrorists. They are calling for blood supplies. Some of their ammunition depots have been destroyed," a military officer said.

He said 10 soldiers, including a major, were killed in the three-day battle and 22 were wounded, about 10 seriously.

The state-run news agency Lankapavath, quoting official sources, said 50 rebels were killed and more than 150 wounded.

Berlin Wall will stick around for a while

BERLIN (AP) — Thirty years after it was built and nearly two years after it was broken, the Berlin Wall is still standing.

The old cold war relic is proving tougher to take down than previously thought. And the former east German border troops who built and guarded it are apparently reluctant to remove it.

"They don't want to lose their jobs," said a German army official in Berlin who spoke on condition of anonymity.

They won't have to worry about that for awhile. On Friday, the government said it would retain 500 former border guards to continue their sole remaining job: Getting rid of that wall.

The guards are to be kept on until Sept. 30, 1992, extending by one year the latest of several deadlines for removing Berlin's most notorious landmark.

"We expect the rest of the wall to be gone by then," said Axel Hedergott, head of a civilian committee overseeing the demolition, which is being supervised by the army.

About 33 kilometres — including some of the most heavily fortified stretches — still remain of the 160-kilometre edifice that snaked around what was west Berlin.

The wall was triumphantly

Government involved in violence, ANC says

Silayev appointed Russian premier

MOSCOW (R) — The parliament of the Russian Federation has reconfirmed Ivan Silayev as the republic's prime minister after his nomination by President Boris Yeltsin.

The Soviet News Agency (TASS) said Saturday the government was deeply involved in chronic township violence and complained that the U.S. stance on political prisoners implied recognition of the black homelands.

The black opposition group also said at a news conference that foreign countries should support its calls for an interim government and elected constituent assembly as part of negotiating an end to white minority rule.

The statements followed a week of international rewards for President F.W. de Klerk's National Party government for its steps toward dismantling apartheid and negotiating power-sharing with the black majority.

The United States lifted most of its economic sanctions against South Africa, and the International Olympic Committee and International Cricket Council readmitted the country.

Despite Mr. de Klerk's reforms, which included the elimination of apartheid laws and legalising opposition groups, South Africa's black majority lacks national voting rights.

Last week, the ANC's national conference reiterated its boycott of constitutional talks with the government because of the township violence and the government's alleged failure to release all political prisoners.

"We are feeling more and more that the government is very much involved" in the violence, ANC Deputy President Walter Sisulu said Saturday. "We say the government is conniving or responsible. We have not gone to the extent of saying the government is totally responsible."

He said the government's motivation was to "weaken" the ANC, and he blamed police and security forces for taking part. The ANC accuses security forces of siding with its rival, the Zulu-dominated Inkatha Freedom Party, in the violence that has killed more than 6,000 people in five years.

A military spokesman said four people died and five were injured in scattered unrest throughout the country.

By joining the U.N. we are now a member of the world community in real terms. The matter of reunification should be taken up by both the ruling and opposition parties," said Kim Dae-Jung, leader of South Korea's main opposition New Democratic Party (NDP).

The results revealed a split in the Democratic Russia bloc, which has been unable to agree on a single candidate for the post. As a result, neo-conservative Communist Sergei Barbin gathered the most votes but fell well short of a majority.

Ruslan Khasbulatov, once Mr. Yeltsin's deputy and now acting chairman, came in second. He will continue to chair the sessions until the full parliament meets again in several months.

Meanwhile the Soviet parliament approved measures aimed at stripping top officials of secret privileges, including country houses at giveaway prices and use of state planes and cars for private trips.

A resolution backed up an order by President Mikhail Gorbachev for a government cleanup after a parliamentary commission uncovered widespread illegal benefits for members of the Nomenklatura, or top Communist Party and state officials.

Seoul National Assembly votes for U.N. entry

SEOUL (R) — South Korea's National Assembly voted unanimously Saturday to join the United Nations.

With the passing of the bill supporting U.N. membership, South Korea now has only to submit an application to the U.N. on July 8, a decision welcomed by South Korea's chairman.

The two Koreas have been technically at war since the 1950-53 Korean War.

North Korea had long opposed separate U.N. membership for the two Koreas as an obstacle to eventual reunification but announced a reluctant about-face in May prompted by South Korea's determination to join the world body.

"South and North Korea's joining the United Nations together is a result of (South Korean) President Roh Tae-Woo's reunification policy as well as a victory of our diplomatic policy," said Kim Young-Sam, co-leader of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP).

"By joining the U.N. we are now a member of the world community in real terms. The matter of reunification should be taken up by both the ruling and opposition parties," said Kim Dae-Jung, leader of South Korea's main opposition New Democratic Party (NDP).

South Korean President Roh Tae-Woo is due to deliver a key-note speech to the United Nations on Sept. 15.

South Korea formally accepted Saturday North Korea's proposal to resume prime ministerial talks in August.

WAREHAM, England (R) — An Iraqi tank captured in the Gulf war crashed into nine parked cars outside a museum in southern England Friday after developing a mechanical fault. The Soviet-made T-55 went out of control as it was being driven back to its hanger after putting on a demonstration at the Tank Museum. "It is extremely fortunate the heavy-weight tank didn't run over any people," a police spokesman said.

South Korean President Roh Tae-Woo's widow wanted the remnants of his traditional white tunic, even though officials say all that is left of it are 21 shreds of cloth.

"Give us whatever has remained and we undertake to present them in court when asked for," Mr. Chitanbaran said.

Mr. Jayalalitha told the state assembly a marine police unit would be set up to check militant activity in the state's coastal area, used by the LTTE to commute to their Sri Lankan base.

Investigators believe the Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) guerrilla group is fighting for an independent Tamil state.

Police have yet to trace the alleged mastermind in the case, a one-eyed Sri Lankan Tamil rebel called Sivarasan. They said Tuesday they had found Mr. Sivarasan's hideout, but he had already fled.

The LTTE has denied involvement in the assassination.

Mr. Jayalalitha told the state assembly a marine police unit would be set up to check militant activity in the state's coastal area, used by the LTTE to commute to their Sri Lankan base.

Meanwhile the lawyer of Rajiv Gandhi's widow Sonia pleaded Friday for authorities to give her the tattered remnants of a tunic she was wearing when she was killed.

Chingelput magistrate Vadivel Ramam said the Madras court would hear Mrs. Sonia Gandhi's plea on July 17.

Investigators told the court that all the cases were now being transferred to a special court set up under India's tough anti-terrorist laws, in the state capital Madras.

The long section will remain on Berman Street. The wall was literally built into the homes on the east Berlin side of the street while their neighbours on the west side screamed in anger and horror.

While workers plastered over windows and doors, frantic people jumped from upper-story windows and smacked onto the cobblestone street below. Several died.

The wall, ordered by east German Communists and approved by the Soviets, was built largely to stop east Germans fleeing Soviet-occupied east Germany.

Several former east German border guards are under investigation for having killed some of the 200 people who died trying to flee the country since the wall went up.

The west German army, when it absorbed the eastern army last year, insisted the border troops become a separate, civilian entity whose only task would be to dismantle the fortifications they once fiercely patrolled.

The west German army, when it absorbed the eastern army last year, insisted the border troops become a separate, civilian entity whose only task would be to dismantle the fortifications they once fiercely patrolled.

The west German army, when it absorbed the eastern army last year, insisted the border troops become a separate, civilian entity whose only task would be to dismantle the fortifications they once fiercely patrolled.

The west German army, when it absorbed the eastern army last year, insisted the border troops become a separate, civilian entity whose only task would be to dismantle the fortifications they once fiercely patrolled.

The west German army, when it absorbed the eastern army last year, insisted the border troops become a separate, civilian entity whose only task would be to dismantle the fortifications they once fiercely patrolled.

</